ELEMENTARY CLASSICS



CORNELIUS NEPOS

LIVES OF MILTIADES AND EPAMINONDAS

H. NALL M.A.

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Elementary Classics

CORNELIUS NEPOS

LIVES OF MILTIADES AND EPAMINONDAS

EDITED WITH
INTRODUCTION, NOTES, VOCABULARY, AND MAP

BY

G. H. NALL, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTER AT WESTMINSTER SCHOOL

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PREFACE.

The text of this edition is taken from Fleckeisen's revision of Karl Halm, Teubner, 1898; but I have omitted Halm's brackets and italics wherever they occur, considering that their presence would only tend to confuse the class of readers for whom the book is meant. An appendix contains the more important variants for the use of pupils who might have in examination a different text.

In writing the notes I have used the German editions of Siebelis and Nipperdey, and the English editions of Browning and Inge and Shuckburgh.

G. H. NALL.

18 Dean's Yard,
Westminster, *November*, 1900.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. CORNELIUS NEPOS.

Cornelius Nepos (his praenomen is unknown) was born in Gallia Cisalpina or Northern Italy about the beginning of the 1st century B.C. Pliny calls him *Padi accola, i.e.* one born on the banks of the river Padus or Po, but the precise place of his birth is uncertain. Mommsen, the famous German historian, followed by most modern editors, argues in favour of Ticinum, now Pavia. The older view was that he was born at a village near Verona named Hostilia, now Ostiglia, where a statue was erected in his honour in 1868.

Life.

At an early date he took up his residence in Rome, but beyond the fact that he lived on terms of intimate friendship with Atticus, Cicero and the poet Catullus, also born near Verona, no details of his private life have come down to us. He was apparently a man of wealth, since he belonged to the Equestrian rank; but he held aloof from politics, and seems to have devoted his leisure exclusively to literary pursuits. He died probably soon after 25 B.C.

He is reported by ancient authorities to have written the following works: (1) *Chronica*, an epitome of universal history. (2) *Exemplorum Libri*, probably a 'Golden Treasury' of remarkable deeds and sayings.

Writings.

(3) *De Viris Illustribus.* (4) *Lives of the Elder Cato and Cicero.* (5) *A work on Geography.* All these writings, however, have been lost with the exception of twenty-five short lives, which are supposed to have formed a portion of the *De Viris Illustribus.* Many scholars, however, have held that these lives in their present form, with the exception of the *Life of Atticus* and a fragment of the *Life of Cato the Censor*, are not the original work of Nepos, but an abridgment from the original made some centuries later, possibly by an Aemilius Probus in the 4th century A.D., under whose name the work was first published at Venice in 1471, as *Aemilii Probi de Vita Excellentium.* Lambinus, in his edition of 1569, first attributed the work to Cornelius Nepos, a view which has been generally followed by scholars. The language and style undoubtedly belong to the age of Cicero, the golden age of Roman literature, rather than to a later and more debased period; though on the other hand a certain lack of balance and proportion, abrupt transitions and frequent changes of subject, and many similar defects suggest the hand of an unskilful abridger.

Question of Authorship.

As a historian Nepos is untrustworthy. To chronology he pays little attention. He collects his facts as a rule from well-known writers, such as Xenophon and Thucydides, but his selections are made in a hasty and careless way, and always with a view to producing a striking effect, which he frequently endeavours to enhance by palpable exaggeration. Consequently the *Lives* teem with errors, many of which are pointed out in the Notes. The work was not meant for scholars. It was simply an attempt to give in a popular form for the ordinary Roman reader some account of the most famous and noble characters in Greek and Roman history; and as such it still has a certain value.

II. LIFE OF MILTIADES.

The story of Miltiades is closely connected with the history of the Persian wars against Greece.

In the 6th century B.C. the Persians under Cyrus overran the whole of Western Asia and Asia Minor. Along this coast and on the neighbouring islands were numberless Greek colonies, populous commercial cities which had grown rich and prosperous and had been practically independent under the mild rule of the Lydian kings. In 546 B.C. Croesus, the last king of Lydia, was defeated by Cyrus, and his capital Sardis captured. The Greek cities resisted for a while, but one by one they were conquered by the Persian general Harpagus. They thus passed under the rule of Persia. About forty years later many of the Ionian cities, aided by Athens, revolted against Persian rule. They were quickly subdued, but the Athenian share in this Ionian revolt led to the Persian wars, as we shall presently see.

The Persians under Cyrus conquer the Greek colonies in Asia Minor.

After the death of Cyrus and his son Cambyses, Darius succeeded to the throne, 521. For some years he was engaged in subduing a wide-spread revolt throughout the Empire, and consolidating the conquests of his predecessors. His policy in dealing with the Greek colonies in Asia Minor is mentioned by Nepos in *Miltiades*, chap. iii. § 2.

Darius.

One of the most noteworthy features of this century is the rise of the 'despots' or 'tyrants' (τύραννοι) in the Greek cities throughout the Mediterranean, absolute rulers who usually gained

His policy towards the 'tyrants.'

power by heading a popular revolution against the old oligarchical or aristocratic rulers, and paved the way in many cases for a later republican government. These despots Darius supported in the Ionian cities, and in return he obtained their support and countenance.

Expedition against the Scythians.

About the year 508, Darius, who had already made considerable conquests in Asia, proceeded to extend his vast empire into Europe. An expedition was led by him in person against the Scythians, nomad hordes who lived along the northern coasts of the Black Sea, between the Danube and the Don. An Ionian fleet accompanied him, and to the Ionian tyrants he entrusted the charge of the bridge which they had built for him over the Danube, with instructions that if he did not return within sixty days, they might destroy the bridge and sail home. The sixty days had passed without any message from Darius, when a body of Scythians appeared with the news that Darius was in full retreat. They urged the Greeks to break down the bridge and so destroy the whole Persian army. Miltiades warmly supported this proposal, by which the Greek cities might well have recovered their independence. He was, however, opposed by Histiaeus of Miletus, who persuaded the other tyrants that their supreme position in their several cities rested entirely upon Persian support. (See Nepos, *Milt.* iii. §§ 3, 4, 5.)

The bridge over the Danube.

Miltiades' advice.

Though this Scythian expedition had failed, Darius did not abandon his plans of conquest in Europe. He left Megabazus behind with an army of 80,000 men to subdue Thrace and the Greek cities on the Hellespont. This general extended the Persian dominions to the borders of Thessaly.

It is necessary now to take a glance at Athenian history. In 560 B.C. Pisistratus had made himself tyrant of Athens. Though twice driven out he had recovered his position, which he held at the time of his death, 527. He left his power to his sons Hippias and Hipparchus. The latter was murdered in 514; the former was expelled in 510, and fled to the court of Darius.

Athens: Pisistratus and the Pisistratidæ, 560-510.

About the year 555 the elder Miltiades, son of Cypselus, was sent by Pisistratus to the Chersonese. (The Notes point out how Nepos blunders in confusing this Miltiades with the younger Miltiades, son of Cimon, the conqueror at Marathon.) Dying childless he was succeeded in the 'tyranny' by Stesagoras, son of his half-brother Cimon. Stesagoras was soon assassinated. The Pisistratidae (*i.e.* Hippias and Hipparchus) then sent out his younger brother Miltiades, son of Cimon, to govern the district, about 518 B.C. By a trick, according to the Greek historian Herodotus, Miltiades got possession of the chieftains who had intrigued against Stesagoras, threw them into prison, surrounded himself with a strong bodyguard, made himself master of the Thracian Chersonese, and strengthened his position by marrying Hegesipyla, daughter of the Thracian King Olorus. He was thus a very powerful ruler at the time of Darius' Scythian expedition, and it is probable that Darius felt unable for the moment to punish him for his famous advice about the bridge.

Miltiades I. sent to the Chersonese.

Stesagoras.

Miltiades II. becomes tyrant of the Chersonese.

The chronology of the subsequent events is very uncertain. Some time after the Scythian expedition of Darius, perhaps about 500 B.C., Miltiades (according to Herodotus) was driven from the Chersonese by an inroad of the Scythians,

but on their withdrawal was brought back by the Thracian Dolonci. About this period also (between 500 and 495) is probably to be placed his conquest of Lemnos, and perhaps Imbros, but not, as Nepos states, 'the rest of the islands.' (*Milt.* ii. § 5. See notes.)

Conquest of Lemnos.

Meanwhile important events had been happening on the Ionian coast. Histiaeus, tyrant of Miletus, rewarded for his services in connection with the bridge over the Danube by a grant of territory in Thrace, had soon incurred the jealousy of Darius by his ambitious schemes. He was summoned to the Persian Court, under the pretext of showing him honour, and there practically detained in custody. The government of Miletus was left to his nephew Aristagoras. This man soon quarrelled with the Persian Government owing to his mismanagement of an expedition against Naxos. Being threatened with ruin and punishment, and at the same time urged on by Histiaeus, who hoped to be sent back to Miletus to settle the troubles, he determined to organize a general revolt against Persia. To make this popular he surrendered his own supreme power, and assisted in deposing the other Ionian tyrants and setting up democratic governments in the Greek colonies. This was followed by an open declaration of revolt against Persia (501-500 B.C.).

The Ionic Revolt.

Before the Persians could collect sufficient forces to assume the offensive, Aristagoras crossed to Greece to solicit assistance. At Sparta he met with a cautious refusal, but the Athenians, who were disposed to sympathize with the Ionians as their kinsmen and colonists, sent twenty ships, which were joined by five others from Eretria in Euboea. These ships, says Herodotus, were the beginning of mischief between the Greeks and the barbarians.

Athens and Eretria aid the Ionians.

Disembarking at Ephesus, the Athenians and Eretrians, joined by a strong body of Ionians, marched upon Sardis and burnt the city, but failed to capture the citadel. On the arrival of Persian reinforcements the Greeks were compelled to retire. Before they could reach Ephesus they were overtaken by a superior force and defeated with great slaughter. Thereupon the Ionians dispersed to their several cities, and the Athenians and Eretrians sailed home.

Ionians burn Sardis; but retreat and disperse.

A few months later the Ionic revolt reached its height, but the Ionians proved no match for the Persians when once their formidable power had been put in motion against them. The Ionian fleet was decisively defeated at the battle of Lade in 496, and Miletus was stormed. The coasts and islands were swept with fire and sword, and a vengeance inflicted upon the revolted cities from which they never fully recovered.

End of the revolt.

Miltiades' violation of the Persian dominions by his attack upon Lemnos, probably during the Ionic revolt, had roused the wrath of Darius even more than his advice about the bridge. On the approach of a Phoenician fleet, in the Persian service, after the conquest of Ionia, Miltiades fled from the Chersonese, and though hotly pursued reached Athens in safety (about 493 B.C.). His eldest son Metiochus, however, was captured. Soon after his arrival Miltiades was put on his trial for 'tyranny' in the Chersonese, but was acquitted, probably on the ground of his services rendered to Athens by the conquest of Lemnos.

Miltiades flees to Athens.

Darius was now eager to punish the Greeks, and especially Athens, for their share in the insult offered his Empire by the burning of Sardis. In 492 B.C. the first Persian expedition was despatched against Greece under Mardonius. But the fleet was

First Persian expedition against Greece, 492 B.C.

wrecked off Mt. Athos and the army severely handled by the Thracian tribes. Two years later the second expedition sailed under the command of Datis and Artaphernes. Crossing the Aegean they sacked Naxos, captured Eretria in Euboea, and, on the advice, as we are told, of the exiled Hippias, who accompanied the Persian fleet, landed at the plain of Marathon, about twenty-two miles north-east from Athens. To face the invaders the Athenians could only put into the field 9000 heavy armed troops, who were joined by 1000 Plataeans. Miltiades was one of the ten generals who had been elected to hold office for the year. To his influence was due the wise policy of boldly facing the enemy in the open, instead of retreating within the city walls, and to his skilful tactics as much as to the courage of his troops the decisive victory must be ascribed. Driven back to their ships the Persians sailed round the coast with the object of surprising Athens in the absence of the army; but Miltiades by a rapid march had anticipated their design. Confronted by the same army which had routed them so recently, the Persians did not attempt to disembark, but sailed back to Asia with their captives from Eretria.

Second Persian expedition, 490 B.C. Marathon.

It remained to punish the islands which had supported the Persians. Such unbounded confidence did the Athenians now place in Miltiades that they readily entrusted him with a fleet of seventy ships for which he had asked, without stating the object of his proposed expedition, but only promising to enrich the State. This confidence Miltiades grossly abused. According to Herodotus, who is a far more trustworthy authority than Nepos, Miltiades proceeded to attack Paros, in order to gratify a private spite against one of the Parians, but he was met by a most determined and unexpected resistance.

Miltiades' expedition against Paros.

He was at his wits' end when one of the prisoners, a priestess of Demeter, suggested to him a certain plan. In pursuance of this, he visited the temple of Demeter by night, from which all male persons were excluded, leapt the outer fence and had almost reached the sanctuary (possibly with the intention of removing one of the holy things on which the safety of the island was supposed to depend) when he was seized by a panic terror and fled. In climbing over the outer fence he slipped and wounded his thigh dangerously. Thereupon he abandoned the siege and returned to Athens. Nepos, on the other hand, attributes the abandonment of the siege to a false alarm about the approach of a Persian fleet.

Herodotus' story of the misadventure.

However this may be, on his return to Athens, Miltiades was impeached for deceiving the people. His wound had now begun to mortify, and being too ill to plead in person he was carried on a couch into court, whilst his friends (not his brother Stesagoras, as Nepos states, for he had been dead many years) pleaded on his behalf. No excuse could be offered, but in consideration of his past services his life was spared, and he was condemned to pay a fine of fifty talents, over £24,000, the cost of the armament. The suggestion of Nepos that this impeachment was due not to Miltiades' misconduct, but to Athenian prejudice against his 'tyranny,' rests on no good authority and may be dismissed.

Miltiades impeached and fined.

Nepos and other late writers state that Miltiades, being unable to pay the fine, was cast into prison. This is not mentioned by Herodotus, and would have been contrary to the usual course of Athenian legal procedure, which allowed a fair time for the payment of such a debt. Soon after his condemnation the wound proved fatal and Miltiades died, probably in 488 B.C. After his death the fine was paid by his son Cimon.

His death.

A few words must be added about the subsequent course of the Persian wars. Undeterred by the defeat at Marathon, Darius proceeded to make gigantic preparations for a third attempt, when Egypt revolted, and before the rebellion was subdued Darius died, 486 B.C.

His son and successor Xerxes was cast in a very different mould. Cowardly and effeminate, he would gladly have abandoned his father's schemes of vengeance; but the influence of the officers and counsellors who surrounded him overcame his reluctance. Two years were devoted to the conquest of Egypt, and then vast preparations were made for an overwhelming descent upon Greece. But for the third time Persian hopes were shattered. Their fleet was defeated at Salamis in 480, their army at Plataea in 479; the islands of the Aegean, the Greek colonies on the mainland of Asia Minor, and the coast of Thrace were lost one by one, and out of the confederacy formed under the headship of Athens to resist the aggressions of Persia sprang the Athenian Empire.

Xerxes' third Persian expedition against Greece. Salamis, 480. Plataea, 479.

III. LIFE OF EPAMINONDAS.

A century interval between Miltiades and Epaminondas.

Miltiades, as we have seen, died in 489 or 488 B.C. A century divides him from the famous Theban general Epaminondas, whose career is so closely connected with the rapid rise and equally rapid decline of Theban supremacy in Greece.

The Athenian Empire: Peloponnesian War and defeat of Athens: Spartan supremacy.

The first half of this intervening century is marked by the growth of the Athenian Empire, which, through the confederacy of Delos, became virtually the leading power in Greece. The jealousy of the other states led to the Peloponnesian War, in which, after a struggle of over a quarter of a century (431-404), Sparta and her confederates defeated the Athenian alliance and disarmed Athens. Sparta thus became without rival supreme in Greece, and for the last quarter of this century she exercised her power with a narrow-minded harshness and corruption which earned for her universal detestation. Her downfall was achieved by Thebes.

Thebes under Spartan rule. Revolt. Theban independence, 379.

For three years (382-379) Thebes had been in the hands of the Spartans, who in a time of perfect peace had treacherously seized the Cadmea or Citadel of Thebes and established a garrison in it, thereby forcibly enrolling in their alliance a city of which they had long been jealous. In 379, as the result of successful conspiracy headed by Pelopidas and other exiles, the Spartans were expelled. In the following year Thebes united with Athens in a declaration of war against Sparta, 378.

Both Athens and Thebes strained every nerve to strengthen themselves for the coming struggle. The former completed her fortifications, built new ships of war, and persuaded the chief islands of the Aegean to unite on favourable terms with her in an alliance against the detested rule of Sparta. The latter organized her army and made it under the guidance of men of commanding genius, Pelopidas and Epaminondas, the most formidable fighting machine in Greece.

Thebes and Athens declare war on Sparta, 378.

Desultory warfare followed for some years, the Spartans ravaging Boeotia but failing to strike any decisive blow. In 376 the Athenians under Chabrias completely defeated the Spartan fleet under Pollio, near Naxos, and another fleet under Timotheus defeated a second Spartan fleet off Acarnania. Thus the Athenians regained their old maritime supremacy of which they had been robbed by the Peloponnesian War.

Athenian Naval Supremacy.

Mutual jealousy, however, soon caused dissensions between Athens and Thebes, and in 371 a peace, called the Peace of Callias, was concluded between the Athenians and Spartans, from which Thebes was excluded, Sparta refusing to entertain the Theban claim advanced by Epaminondas to be regarded as the head of Boeotia as Sparta was of Laconia.

Peace of Callias, 371; Thebes excluded.

The Spartans were thus free to turn their arms against Thebes. A large Spartan army under their King Cleombrotus invaded Boeotia. They were met near Leuctra by a smaller Theban force under Pelopidas and Epaminondas. The military genius of Epaminondas won the day. Boldly abandoning the traditional method of delivering a frontal attack in line, he adopted a measure made famous in modern times by the practice of Napoleon, that of piercing the enemy's formation

Thebans defeat Spartans at Leuctra, 371.

by concentrating an overwhelming force upon a given point. Leaving only a weak line to hold in check the enemy's centre and left, he flung a column of irresistible weight upon the enemy's right, where the pick of their troops were placed, and routed them with immense slaughter. The Spartan centre and left, consisting chiefly of luke-warm allies, then broke and fled. Cleombrotus himself and the flower of the Spartan army perished in the battle, 371 B.C. With this battle began the short period, ten years, of Theban supremacy in Greece.

Theban supremacy. The Peloponnese invaded.

In the following year Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnese, harried Laconia, formed a confederacy of Arcadian towns to oppose Sparta (for most of her former allies and subjects in the Peloponnese were now eager to throw off their allegiance), and founded the town of Messene in Arcadia, to which he restored the Messenians who had been expelled by the Spartans three centuries before.

To settle these matters Epaminondas remained in the Peloponnese four months beyond the time when his command had expired, for which offence he and the other generals, or Boeotarchs, were prosecuted on their return home. Epaminondas, as Nepos tells us, took all the blame upon himself and expressed his willingness to die if the Thebans would record his services upon his tomb (*Epaminondas*, viii. § 3 foll.).

Battle of Mantinea, 362. Death of Epaminondas.

Epaminondas invaded the Peloponnese again in 368, 366, and 362. In this last year he gained another brilliant victory over the Spartans, assisted by the Athenians and other allies, at Mantinea in Arcadia, but in the full career of victory received a mortal wound. The story of his death is told by Nepos (ix. § 1 foll.). He thus outlived by two years his

friend Pelopidas, who was slain in 364 when leading an army into Thessaly against Alexander of Pherae.

Character of Epaminondas, as general.

The high character given Epaminondas by Nepos is borne out by other historians. Though perhaps scarcely endowed with such superhuman excellence, as Nepos with characteristic exaggeration would have us believe, he undoubtedly ranks among the foremost men of his age and nation. As a general he showed an originality, resource, and power of organization which placed him far above his contemporaries, but the petty scale of Greek warfare makes it absurd to class him among the greatest commanders of all times.

As statesman.

As a statesman he did good service to his city within the narrow lines laid down in those days for a Greek patriot, whose main aim was to increase the power of his own little city or village at the expense of his neighbours, and of his own party at the expense of the rival party. It is almost impossible for us in our great kingdoms, with our broader outlook upon life and wider interests, to understand the extent to which every paltry little Greek community was a hotbed of the fiercest intrigues and deadliest jealousies, or to appreciate the bitterness of the rivalry between state and state. Epaminondas was certainly more broad-minded than most of his contemporaries, in so far as he set his face against party strife and refused to countenance shedding the blood of fellow-citizens. But there is no sign that he cherished any ideal of Hellas as a united nation or made any attempt to soothe the jealousy between the greater states which was so soon to bring about the loss of Greek independence.

Greek feuds.

Epaminondas is said to have also been an excellent orator, a rare accomplishment in a Theban—for the Boeotians were proverbial for dulness and stolidity. But he possessed a

quality even rarer in his race. Though a Greek, he was incorruptible. In public and private life alike he was distinguished for integrity.

Greece conquered by Macedon.

The internal dissensions which had made the last century one uninterrupted record of internecine warfare had soon their natural result. The Greek states were so embittered against one another and so exhausted with constant fighting that they fell an easy prey to a foreign power. The following years are marked by the rapid rise of Macedonian supremacy under Philip and Alexander the Great and the loss of Greek liberty. At Chaeronea in 338 B.C. Philip defeated the combined Theban and Athenian armies, and thereafter Greece became practically a province of the Macedonian Empire.

CHIEF DATES.

	B.C.
Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens (with intervals),	560-527
Miltiades I., founds a colony in the Chersonese,	abt. 555
Cyrus captures Sardis, overthrows Lydian Empire,	546
Miltiades II., tyrant of the Chersonese,	abt. 518
Hipparchus, tyrant of Athens, assassinated,	514
Hippias, tyrant of Athens, expelled,	510
Miltiades accompanies Darius to Scythia,	abt. 508
Ionic Revolt,	500-495
Miltiades takes Lemnos,	abt. 500
Miltiades flees to Athens,	abt. 493
1st Persian Expedition against Greece,	492
2nd Persian Expedition against Greece: Marathon,	490
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Miltiades' death,	489 or 488
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Supremacy of Athens,	abt. half a century from 478
Peloponnesian War,	431-404
Spartan Supremacy,	from 404

Spartans seize the Theban Cadmea,	382
Revolution in Thebes: Spartans expelled,	379
Peace of Callias,	371
B. of Leuctra,	371
Death of Pelopidas,	364
B. of Mantinea: death of Epaminondas,	362

MILTIADES.

Miltiades is appointed to lead an Athenian colony to the Thracian Chersonese.

I. Miltiades, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis, cum et 1
antiquitate generis et gloria maiorum et sua modestia
unus omnium maxime floreret eaque esset aetate, ut
non iam solum de eo bene sperare, sed etiam con-
fidere cives possent sui, talem eum futurum, qualem
cognitum iudicarunt, accidit ut Athenienses Cherso-
nesum colonos vellent mittere. cuius generis cum 2
magnus numerus esset et multi eius demigrationis
peterent societatem, ex iis delecti Delphos deliberatum
missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissi-
mum duce uterentur. namque tum Thraeces eas
regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimican-
dum. his consulentibus nominatim Pythia praecepit, 3
ut Miltiadem imperatorem sibi sumerent: id si
fecissent, incepta prospera futura. hoc oraculi 4
responso Miltiades cum delecta manu classe Cherso-

nesum profectus cum accessisset Lemnum et incolas
eius insulae sub potestatem redigere vellet Athenien-
sium, idque ut Lemnii sua sponte facerent postulasset,
5 illi irridentes responderunt tum id se facturos, cum
ille domo navibus profectus vento aquilone venisset
Lemnum. hic enim ventus ab septemtrionibus oriens
6 adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus. Miltiades
morandi tempus non habens cursum direxit, quo
tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

After some fighting with the natives the colony is successfully established, and Miltiades becomes its ruler.

1 II. Ibi brevi tempore barbarorum copiis disiectis,
tota regione, quam petierat, potitus, loca castellis
idonea communiit, multitudinem, quam secum
duxerat, in agris collocavit crebrisque excursionibus
2 locupletavit. neque minus in ea re prudentia quam
felicitate adiutus est. nam cum virtute militum
devicisset hostium exercitus, summa aequitate res
3 constituit atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. erat
enim inter eos dignitate regia, quamquam carebat
nomine, neque id magis imperio quam iustitia con-
secutus. neque eo setius Atheniensibus, a quibus
erat profectus, officia praestabat. quibus rebus fiebat
ut non minus eorum voluntate perpetuum imperium
obtineret, qui miserant, quam illorum, cum quibus
erat profectus.

He also reduces Lemnus and the Cyclades islands.

Chersoneso tali modo constituta Lemnum revertitur 4
et ex pacto postulat ut sibi urbem tradant: illi enim
dixerant, cum vento borea domo profectus eo per-
venisset, sese dedituros: se autem domum Chersonesi
habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi 5
praeter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen non dicto, sed
secunda fortuna adversariorum capti resistere ausi
non sunt atque ex insula demigrarunt. pari felicitate
ceteras insulas, quae Cyclades nominantur, sub
Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

The expedition of Darius against the Scythians, about 508 B.C. *Miltiades in vain counsels his fellow-despots to break down the bridge over the Danube, and so cut off Darius' retreat.*

III. Eisdem temporibus Persarum rex Darius ex 1
Asia in Europam exercitu traiecto Scythis bellum
inferre decrevit. pontem fecit in Histro flumine, qua
copias traduceret. eius pontis, dum ipse abesset,
custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ionia et
Aeolide duxerat, quibus singularum urbium perpetua
dederat imperia. sic enim facillime putavit se Graeca 2
lingua loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub sua
retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda
tradidisset, quibus se oppresso nulla spes salutis
relinqueretur. in hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades,

3 cui illa custodia crederetur. hic, cum crebri afferrent
nuntii male rem gerere Darium premique a Scythis,
hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortuna datam
4 occasionem liberandae Graeciae dimitterent. nam si
cum iis copiis, quas secum transportarat, interisset
Darius, non solum Europam fore tutam, sed etiam
eos, qui Asiam incolerent Graeci genere, liberos a
Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. id facile
effici posse: ponte enim rescisso regem vel hostium
5 ferro vel inopia paucis diebus interiturum. ad hoc
consilium cum plerique accederent, Histiaeus Milesius,
ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens non idem ipsis,
qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini,
quod Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio: quo
exstincto ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis poenas
daturos. itaque adeo se abhorrere a ceterorum
consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius quam confirmari
regnum Persarum.

Fearing Darius' vengeance, Miltiades leaves the Chersonese and returns to Athens.

6 Huius cum sententiam plurimi essent secuti, Miltiades non dubitans tam multis consciis ad regis aures consilia sua perventura, Chersonesum reliquit ac rursus Athenas demigravit. cuius ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magno opere est laudanda, cum amicior omnium libertati quam suae fuerit dominationi.

Darius sends an expedition to reduce Athens and the rest of Greece. After subduing Euboea they land at Marathon in Attica, 490 B.C.

IV. Darius autem, cum ex Europa in Asiam 1
redisset, hortantibus amicis, ut Graeciam redigeret
in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium
comparavit eique Datim praefecit et Artaphernem
iisque ducenta peditum, decem equitum milia dedit,
causam interserens se hostem esse Atheniensibus,
quod eorum auxilio Iones Sardis expugnassent suaque
praesidia interfecissent. illi praefecti regii classe ad 2
Euboeam appulsa celeriter Eretriam ceperunt omnes-
que eius gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem
miserunt. inde ad Atticam accesserunt ac suas copias
in campum Marathona deduxerunt. is abest ab
oppido circiter milia passuum decem.

The Athenian counter preparations. Miltiades is appointed one of the ten generals. He advises vigorous action and an immediate attack upon the Persians.

Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo tamque 3
magno permoti auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedae-
moniis petiverunt Phidippumque cursorem eius
generis, qui hemerodromoe vocantur, Lacedaemonem
miserunt, ut nuntiaret quam celerrimo opus esse
auxilio. domi autem creant decem praetores, qui 4

exercitui praeessent, in eis Miltiadem. inter quos
magna fuit contentio, utrum moenibus se defenderent
5 an obviam irent hostibus acieque decernerent. unus
Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut primo quoque tem-
pore castra fierent: id si factum esset, et civibus
animum accessurum, cum viderent de eorum virtute
non desperari, et hostes eadem re fore tardiores, si
animadverterent auderi adversus se tam exiguis
copiis dimicari.

The Battle of Marathon; glorious victory of the Athenians, 490 B.C.

1 V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus
auxilio fuit praeter Plataeenses. ea mille misit
militum. itaque horum adventu decem milia arma-
torum completa sunt, quae manus mirabili flagrabat
2 pugnandi cupiditate. quo factum est ut plus quam
collegae Miltiades valeret. eius ergo auctoritate
impulsi Athenienses copias ex urbe eduxerunt locoque
3 idoneo castra fecerunt. dein postero die sub montis
radicibus acie regione instructa non apertissima
(namque arbores multis locis erant rarae) proelium
commiserunt hoc consilio, ut et montium altitudine
tegerentur et arborum tractu equitatus hostium im-
4 pediretur ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis etsi
non aequum locum videbat suis, tamen fretus numero
copiarum suarum confligere cupiebat, eoque magis,

quod, priusquam Lacedaemonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem milia produxit proeliumque commisit. in quo tanto plus virtute valuerunt 5
Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarint, adeoque eos perterruerunt, ut Persae non castra, sed naves petierint. qua pugna nihil adhuc exstitit nobilius: nulla enim umquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

The recognition of Miltiades' services to Greek freedom, contrasted with the honours lavished on inferior men in the days of Athenian degeneracy.

VI. Cuius victoriae non alienum videtur quale 1
praemium Miltiadi sit tributum docere, quo facilius intellegi possit eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam. ut enim populi Romani honores quondam 2
fuerunt rari et tenues ob eamque causam gloriosi, nunc autem effusi atque obsoleti, sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse reperimus. namque huic Miltiadi, 3
qui Athenas totamque Graeciam liberarat, talis honos tributus est, in porticu, quae Poecile vocatur, cum pugna depingeretur Marathonia, ut in decem praetorum numero prima eius imago poneretur isque hortaretur milites proeliumque committeret. idem 4
ille populus, posteaquam maius imperium est nactus

et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

Miltiades is sent with a large fleet to punish the islands which had supported the Persians. He is unsuccessful in his attack on Parus, and returns to Athens wounded and disgraced.

1 VII. Post hoc proelium classem septuaginta navium
Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quae
barbaros adiuverant, bello persequeretur. quo in im-
perio plerasque ad officium redire coëgit, nonnullas
2 vi expugnavit. ex his Parum insulam opibus elatam
cum oratione reconciliare non posset, copias e navibus
eduxit, urbem operibus clausit omnique commeatu
privavit, dein vineis ac testudinibus constitutis pro-
3 pius muros accessit. cum iam in eo esset, ut oppido
potiretur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insula
conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu nocturno tempore
incensus est. cuius flamma ut ab oppidanis et
oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem
4 signum a classiariis regiis datum. quo factum est ut
et Parii a deditione deterrerentur et Miltiades, timens
ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quae
statuerat, cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus
Athenas magna cum offensione civium suorum
rediret.

He is prosecuted for treason, condemned to pay the costs of the expedition, and, failing this, cast into prison, where he dies, 488 or 489 B.C.

Accusatus ergo est proditionis, quod, cum Parum 5
expugnare posset, a rege corruptus infectis rebus
discessisset. eo tempore aeger erat vulneribus, quae
in oppugnando oppido acceperat. itaque cum ipse
pro se dicere non posset, verba fecit frater eius
Stesagoras. causa cognita capitis absolutus pecunia 6
multatus est, eaque lis quinquaginta talentis aestimata est, quantus in classem sumptus factus erat. hanc pecuniam quod solvere in praesentia non poterat, in vincla publica coniectus est ibique diem obiit supremum.

The real reason, however, for his condemnation was the Athenian prejudice against such despotic government as Miltiades had exercised in the Chersonese.

VIII. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen 1
alia causa fuit damnationis. namque Athenienses
propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quae paucis annis ante
fuerat, nimiam civium suorum potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades, multum in imperiis magistrati- 2
busque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus,
praesertim cum consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem
trahi videretur. nam in Chersoneso omnes illos quos 3

habitarat annos perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed iustus. non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum voluntate, eamque potestatem bonitate retinebat. omnes autem et dicuntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestate sunt
4 perpetua in ea civitate, quae libertate usa est. sed in Miltiade erat cum summa humanitas tum mira communitas, ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret; magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima. haec populus respiciens maluit illum innoxium plecti quam se diutius esse in timore.

EPAMINONDAS.

I. Epaminondas, Polymnii filius, Thebanus. 1

Introductory remarks. We must not measure the fashions and habits of other countries by our own standards.

De hoc priusquam scribimus, haec praecipienda
videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos
referant, neve ea, quae ipsis leviora sunt, pari
modo apud ceteros fuisse arbitrentur. scimus 2
enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis
persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni: quae
omnia apud Graecos et grata et laude digna
ducuntur. cum autem exprimere imaginem con- 3
suetudinis atque vitae velimus Epaminondae,
nihil videmur debere praetermittere, quod pertineat
ad eam declarandam. quare dicemus primum de 4
genere eius, deinde quibus disciplinis et a quibus
sit eruditus, tum de moribus ingeniique facultatibus
et si qua alia memoria digna erunt, postremo de
rebus gestis, quae a plurimis animi anteponuntur
virtutibus.

Boyhood and education of Epaminondas. His success in his studies was a promise of future greatness. He was devoted to philosophy, and, as he grew older, to gymnastic and military exercises.

1 II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, genere
honesto, pauper iam a maioribus relictus est,
eruditus autem sic ut nemo Thebanus magis. nam
et citharizare et cantare ad chordarum sonum
doctus est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in
musicis gloria quam Damon aut Lamprus, quorum
pervulgata sunt nomina, cantare tibiis ab Olympio-
2 doro, saltare a Calliphrone. at philosophiae
praeceptorem habuit Lysim Tarentinum, Pytha-
goreum: cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adulescens
tristem ac severum senem omnibus aequalibus
suis in familiaritate anteposuerit; neque prius
eum a se dimisit, quam in doctrinis tanto antecessit
condiscipulos, ut facile intellegi posset pari modo
3 superaturum omnes in ceteris artibus. atque haec
ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia et potius
contemnenda; at in Graecia, utique olim, magnae
4 laudi erant. postquam ephebus est factus et
palaestrae dare operam coepit, non tam magnitudini
virium servivit quam velocitati: illam enim ad
athletarum usum, hanc ad belli existimabat utilitatem
5 pertinere. itaque exercebatur plurimum currendo
et luctando ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti

posset atque contendere. in armis vero plurimum studii consumebat.

The high moral character of Epaminondas further described.

III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plura etiam 1
animi bona accesserant. erat enim modestus, prudens,
gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli,
fortis manu, animo maximo, adeo veritatis diligens,
ut ne ioco quidem mentiretur. idem continens, 2
clemens patiensque admirandum in modum, non
solum populi, sed etiam amicorum ferens iniurias,
in primis commissa celans, quodque interdum non
minus prodest quam diserte dicere, studiosus
audiendi: ex hoc enim facillime disci arbitrabatur.
itaque cum in circulum venisset, in quo aut de re 3
publica disputaretur aut de philosophia sermo
haberetur, numquam inde prius discessit, quam ad
finem sermo esset adductus. paupertatem adeo facile 4
perpessus est, ut de re publica nihil praeter gloriam
ceperit. amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus,
fide ad alios sublevandos saepe sic usus est, ut
iudicari possit omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia.
nam cum aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus 5
esset captus aut virgo nubilis propter paupertatem
collocari non posset, amicorum concilium habebat
et, quantum quisque daret, pro facultatibus imperabat.
eamque summam cum fecerat, potius quam ipse 6

acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quaerebat, ad eos, qui conferebant, eique ut ipsi numerarent faciebat, ut ille, ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret quantum cuique deberet.

He was absolutely incorruptible. Artaxerxes, King of Persia, made a fruitless attempt to bribe him.

1 IV. Tentata autem eius est abstinentia a
Diomedonte Cyziceno: namque is rogatu Artaxerxis
regis Epaminondam pecunia corrumpendum susceperat.
hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit et
Micythum adulescentulum, quem tum Epaminondas
plurimum diligebat, quinque talentis ad suam
perduxit voluntatem. Micythus Epaminondam
convenit et causam adventus Diomedontis ostendit.
2 at ille Diomedonti coram 'nihil' inquit 'opus pecunia
est: nam si rex ea vult, quae Thebanis sunt utilia,
gratiis facere sum paratus, sin autem contraria, non
habet auri atque argenti satis. namque orbis
terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriae caritate.
3 tu quod me incognitum tentasti tuique similem
existimasti, non miror tibique ignosco; sed egredere
propere, ne alios corrumpas, cum me non potueris.
et tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde, aut, nisi id
4 confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui.' hunc
Diomedon cum rogaret, ut tuto exire suaque, quae
attulerat, liceret efferre, 'istud quidem' inquit

'faciam, neque tua causa, sed mea, ne, si tibi sit
pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat id ad me ereptum
pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem.' a 5
quo cum quaesisset, quo se deduci vellet, et ille
Athenas dixisset, praesidium dedit, ut tuto perveniret.
neque vero id satis habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolatus in
navem escenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de
quo supra mentionem fecimus, effecit. abstinentiae 6
erit hoc satis testimonium. plurima quidem proferre
possumus, sed modus adhibendus est, quoniam uno
hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium
concludere constituimus, quorum res separatim multis
milibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos
explicarunt.

He was eloquent in speech and ready in debate. Some examples are given of his skill in repartee.

V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo ei Thebanus par 1
esset eloquentia, neque minus concinnus in brevitate
respondendi quam in perpetua oratione ornatus.
habuit obtrectatorem Menecliden quendam, indidem 2
Thebis, et adversarium in administranda re publica,
satis exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet:
namque illi genti plus inest virium quam ingenii. is 3
quod in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat,
hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent,
ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. huic ille

'fallis' inquit 'verbo cives tuos, quod eos a bello
4 avocas: otii enim nomine servitutem concilias. nam
paritur pax bello. itaque qui ea diutina volunt frui,
bello exercitati esse debent. quare si principes Graeciae
vultis esse, castris est vobis utendum, non palaestra.'
5 idem ille Meneclides cum huic obiceret, quod liberos
non haberet neque uxorem duxisset, maximeque inso-
lentiam, quod sibi Agamemnonis belli gloriam videretur
consecutus: at ille 'desine,' inquit 'Meneclida, de
uxore mihi exprobrare: nam nullius in ista re minus
uti consilio volo.' (habebat enim Meneclides
6 suspicionem adulterii.) 'quod autem me Agamem-
nonem aemulari putas, falleris. namque ille cum
universa Graecia vix decem annis unam cepit urbem,
ego contra ea una urbe nostra dieque uno totam
Graeciam Lacedaemoniis fugatis liberavi.'

A retort upon the Athenian envoy who sneered at the Thebans. His persuasive eloquence in denouncing Spartan tyranny detached many of the Spartan allies.

1 VI. Idem cum in conventum venisset Arcadum,
petens ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent,
contraque Callistratus, Atheniensium legatus, qui
eloquentia omnes eo praestabat tempore, postularet ut
potius amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum, et in
oratione sua multa invectus esset in Thebanos et
2 Argivos in eisque hoc posuisset, animum advertere

debere Arcades, quales utraque civitas cives procreasset, ex quibus de ceteris possent iudicare: Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmeonem matricidas, Thebis Oedipum natum, qui, cum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreasset: huic in 3
respondendo Epaminondas, cum de ceteris perorasset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit, admirari se dixit stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadverterit, innocentes illos natos domi, scelere admisso cum patria essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus.
sed maxime eius eloquentia eluxit Spartae legati ante 4
pugnam Leuctricam. quo cum omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu sic Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minus illa oratione opes eorum concusserit quam Leuctrica pugna. tum enim perfecit, quod post apparuit, ut auxilio Lacedaemonii sociorum privarentur.

Examples of his patriotic unselfishness.

VII. Fuisse patientem suorumque iniurias ferentem 1
civium, quod se patriae irasci nefas esse duceret, haec sunt testimonia. cum eum propter invidiam cives sui praeficere exercitui noluissent duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cuius errore res eo esset deducta, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quod locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur, desiderari

coepta est Epaminondae diligentia: erat enim ibi pri-
2 vatus numero militis. a quo cum peterent opem,
nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliae et exercitum
obsidione liberatum domum reduxit incolumem.

To save the Theban army from disaster he persuaded his colleagues to over-ride the law.

3 Nec vero hoc semel fecit, sed saepius. maxime
autem fuit illustre, cum in Peloponnesum exercitum
duxisset adversus Lacedaemonios haberetque collegas
duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac
strenuus. hi cum criminibus adversariorum omnes
in invidiam venissent ob eamque rem imperium iis
esset abrogatum atque in eorum locum alii praetores
4 successissent, Epaminondas populi scito non paruit
idemque ut facerent persuasit collegis et bellum, quod
susceperat, gessit. namque animadvertebat, nisi id
fecisset, totum exercitum propter praetorum im-
5 prudentiam inscitiamque belli periturum. lex erat
Thebis, quae morte multabat, si quis imperium
diutius retinuisset, quam lege praefinitum foret.
hanc Epaminondas cum rei publicae conservandae
causa latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferri
noluit et quattuor mensibus diutius, quam populus
iusserat, gessit imperium.

On his return he took the whole responsibility upon himself and offered to pay the penalty of death, if a record of his services might be placed upon his tomb.

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collegae eius 1
hoc crimine accusabantur. quibus ille permisit, ut
omnem causam in se transferrent suaque opera factum
contenderent, ut legi non oboedirent. qua defensione
illis periculo liberatis nemo Epaminondam respon-
surum putabat, quod quid diceret non haberet. at 2
ille in iudicium venit, nihil eorum negavit, quae
adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque, quae collegae
dixerant, confessus est neque recusavit quominus legis
poenam subiret, sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in
sepulcro suo inscriberent: 'Epaminondas a Thebanis 3
morte multatus est, quod eos coëgit apud Leuctra
superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se imperatorem
nemo Boeotorum ausus sit aspicere in acie, quodque 4
uno proelio non solum Thebas ab interitu retraxit,
sed etiam universam Graeciam in libertatem vin-
dicavit eoque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani
Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedaemonii satis haberent, si
salvi esse possent, neque prius bellare destitit, quam 5
Messene restituta urbem eorum obsidione clausit.'
haec cum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate
coortus est, neque quisquam iudex ausus est de eo
ferre suffragium. sic a iudicio capitis maxima dis-
cessit gloria.

Battle of Mantinea, 362 B.C. *Epaminondas fell in the hour of victory.*

1 IX. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud
Mantineam cum acie instructa audacius instaret
hostes, cognitus a Lacedaemoniis, quod in unius
pernicie eius patriae sitam putabant salutem, universi
in unum impetum fecerunt neque prius abscesserunt,
quam magna caede edita multisque occisis fortissime
ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem, sparo eminus
2 percussum, concidere viderunt. huius casu aliquantum
retardati sunt Boeoti, neque tamen prius pugna
3 excesserunt, quam repugnantes profligarunt. at
Epaminondas, cum animadverteret mortiferum se
vulnus accepisse simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili
in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim
emissurum, usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est
4 vicisse Boeotos. id postquam audivit, 'satis' inquit
'vixi: invictus enim morior.' tum ferro extracto
confestim exanimatus est.

When reproached with being unmarried he declared that he should not die childless; he left behind a daughter,—the Battle of Leuctra.

1 X. Hic uxorem numquam duxit. in quo cum
reprehenderetur a Pelopida, qui filium habebat
infamem, maleque eum in eo patriae consulere

diceret, quod liberos non relinqueret, 'vide' inquit
'ne tu peius consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus
sis. neque vero stirps potest mihi deesse: namque 2
ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quae non
modo mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit
necesse est.'

He refused to shed the blood of citizens in civil strife.

Quo tempore duce Pelopida exules Thebas 3
occuparunt et praesidium Lacedaemoniorum ex
arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est
caedes civium, domo se tenuit, quod neque defendere
malos volebat neque impugnare, ne manus suorum
sanguine cruentaret: namque omnem civilem victoriam
funestam putabat. idem, postquam apud Cadmeam
cum Lacedaemoniis pugnari coeptum est, in primis
stetit.

The period of Theban supremacy in Greece began and ended with Epaminondas.

Huius de virtutibus vitaque satis erit dictum, 4
si hoc unum adiunxero, quod nemo ibit infitias,
Thebas et ante Epaminondam natum et post
eiusdem interitum perpetuo alieno paruisse imperio,
contra ea, quamdiu ille praefuerit rei publicae, caput
fuisse totius Graeciae. ex quo intellegi potest unum
hominem pluris quam civitatem fuisse.

NOTES.

MILTIADES.

References are given to the page and line of the Text.

Page 1.

Line 1. **Miltiades.** Nepos confuses the elder and younger Miltiades. The following is the family tree :

Cypselus = married the same wife = Stesagoras I.

Cypselus's line	Stesagoras I.'s line	
Miltiades I. (The coloniser and first ruler of the Chersonese.)	Cimon I.	
	Stesagoras II. (Second ruler of the Chersonese.)	Miltiades II. (Third ruler of the Chersonese and victor at Marathon.)

2. **antiquitate generis**, his family traced their descent (mythically) to Zeus, through Philaeas, son of Ajax (who fought against Troy), son of Telamon, son of Aeacus, son of Zeus and the nymph Aegina. Philaeas, it was said, settled in Athens, and from him the deme of *Philaïdae* was named. One of the Attic tribes, *Aeantis*, was named after Ajax.

modestia, lit. 'keeping within proper limits' (*modus*), hence 'sobriety of conduct,' 'moderation.'

3. **unus omnium maxime**, *unus* is often used to intensify the force of the superl. (cf. below, p. 6, l. 3, *unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur*); lit. 'he one man most of all men

flourished,' *i.e.* 'he was pre-eminently distinguished,' or 'was distinguished above all men for ... .'

eaque esset aetate ut ..., abl. of description, 'was of such an age that ... .'

5. **qualem cognitum iudicarunt**, a condensed expression, 'as they (afterwards) did in fact judge him (to be) when they knew him (lit. him known)': *i.e.* his after-life proved their early estimate of his good qualities to have been correct. The indic. *iudicarunt* is used because it is a statement of the writer, Nepos, and not part of the dept. clause after *confidere*; this is shown by inserting 'in fact.'

6. **Chersonesum**, 'to the Chersonese.' A preposition is the rule before the names of lands (as opposed to towns or small islands), but it is often omitted in Latin before Greek names of lands ending in *-us*, e.g. *Hellespontum*, *Aegyptum*, *Cyprum*, etc., perhaps in imitation of the Greek idiom. *Chersonesus* (*χερσόνησος* or *χερρόνησος*, 'land-island'), means simply 'peninsula.' The present is the Thracian Chersonese, the peninsula on the European shore of the Hellespont or Dardanelles.

7. **generis**, 'class,' *i.e.* of colonists.

cum ... esset, subj., because *cum* is causal, 'since there was ... .'

8. **demigrationis**, gen. depending on *societatem*.

9. **ex iis delecti ...**, 'chosen men from among them were sent to Delphi to consult (the oracle), in order to ask Apollo whom by preference they should employ as their leader.' *deliberatum*, supine in *-um*, used regularly to express purpose after a verb of motion. This sense of *delibero*, 'to consult an oracle,' is only found here and in Corn. Nepos, *Themistocles*, 2. 6. *qui*, final, = *ut ei*, hence the subj.

13. **nominatim**, *i.e.* 'mentioning him by name.' Oracles were usually vague and often ambiguous. (Cf. the famous oracle given to Croesus, king of Lydia, who was hesitating whether to advance against Cyrus the Persian, "Croesus by crossing the Halys shall ruin a mighty dominion." Croesus advanced across the river and being defeated ruined not Cyrus' but his own dominion.)

Pythia, the priestess at Delphi, so called from Pytho (Πυθώ), the old name of Delphi.

14. **id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura** (sc. *esse*), 'if they did this their undertaking would be prosperous': in *Oratio Recta* the sentence would be, *si hoc feceritis* (fut. perf.), *incepta prospera erunt.* The fut. perf. of *Or. Recta* regularly becomes the plup. of *Or. Obliqua* after a past verb. The acc. and inf., *incepta*, etc., depends on a verb of saying to be supplied from *praecepit.*

15. **hoc oraculi responso ..** , construe *cum Miltiades hoc oraculi responso cum delecta manu classe Chersonesum profectus Lemnum accessisset,* 'when in consequence of this answer' (abl. of cause) 'of the oracle M. and a chosen band' (lit. 'with ... band') 'had set out for the C. with a fleet and approached L.'

Page 2.

3. **idque Lemnii ...** , construe *postulassetque ut Lemnii id sua sponte facerent.*

5. **domo,** *i.e.* from Athens, from which of course Lemnos could not be reached with a north wind. Herod. adds the words, 'in a single day,' which makes the feat still more impossible.

7. **adversum tenet,** 'blows dead against,' lit. 'holds in an opposite direction'; *tenet* is intrans. (cf. *fama tenet,* 'the report prevails,' Liv.; *imber tenuit per noctem totam,* 'the rain continued throughout the whole night,' Liv.); *adversum* is an adverbial accusative, an extension of the cognate acc.

Athenis proficiscentibus, dat., 'for those setting out from Athens.'

8. **non habens,** Nep. is fond of using pres. parts. in the nom., a use avoided by Cicero. Cf. below, p. 4, l. 12, *dicens*; p. 4, l. 20, *dubitans*; p. 5, l. 6, *interserens,* etc.

10. **brevi tempore,** 'in a short time,' qualifies *potitus,* which governs as object the abl. *tota regione.*

11. **castellis,** dat. with *idonea,* 'positions suitable for forts.'

16. **res constituit,** 'settled their relations' or 'affairs.'

18. **dignitate regia,** abl. of quality, lit. 'of royal rank'; tr. 'for he enjoyed the position of a king among them, although he had not the title, and this he had obtained as much by his uprightness as by his military rank.'

20. **eo setius**, lit. 'any more differently on that account,' *i.e.* 'any the less for that reason'; *setius*, comp. of *secus*.

21. **quibus rebus fiebat ut**, lit. 'by which facts it came about that,' *i.e.* 'hence it was that.'

22. **eorum voluntate .. qui miserant**, 'with the consent of those who had sent him,' *i.e.* the Athenians at home. However, on his return to Athens (about 493 B.C.) he was tried for 'tyrannis' (τυραννίς), *i.e.* for acting as a despotic sovereign; see Introd. p. xv.

perpetuum imperium, 'uninterrupted' or 'permanent sovereignty,' as opposed to the yearly change of office in a republic like Athens.

Page 3.

1. **Lemnum revertitur**, probably during the Ionian revolt, between 500-495 B.C. Introd. p. xiv. Herod. says 'very many years after' the events mentioned above, p. 1.

2. **ex pacto**, 'according to agreement.'

4. **sese dedituros**, *sese* is object of *dedituros*; the subject of the inf. (here supply *se*), is often omitted by Nep. when it is a personal or reflex. pron.

se ... habere, depends on a verb of saying to be understood, 'now he said that he had his home on the Chersonese.' **Chersonesi**, locative case, very rare with names of countries, but used by Nep.; compare his use of the acc. of place whither without prep. of countries, p, 1, l. 6, *Chersonesum*, note.

5. **Cares**. The Carians, though at this time chiefly confined to the S.W. district of the mainland of Asia Minor, called Caria, had at an earlier period overrun much of the west coast and many of the islands of the Aegean. They seem to have been akin to the Lydians and Mysians, and were by the Greeks regarded as barbarians. Herod., however, calls the inhabitants of Lemnos not Carians but Pelasgians (the name given by the Greeks to the primitive inhabitants of Greece), who, he says, had been expelled from Attica by the Athenians in early days and had settled in Lemnos.

6. **non dicto ... capti**, 'driven into a corner' or 'entrapped

not by the words but by the good fortune of their adversaries.' *dicto* with *adversariorum*. [Some editors, however, take *dicto* (sc. *suo*), 'by their own jest.']

7. **resistere ausi non sunt.** Herod., however, says that the people of Hephaestia submitted at once, but those of Myrina, the other town, resisted, and were only reduced after a siege.

9. **ceteras insulas, quae Cyclades nominantur,** must mean 'the rest of the islands, which are called the Cyclades': but this is (1) an error of expression on the part of Nepos since (*a*) Lemnos was not one of the Cyclades, and (*b*) there are many other islands in the Aegean besides the Cyclades: (2) an error as to fact, since no other islands (except possibly Imbros) were at this time conquered by Athens. At a later date, however, after Marathon, the Athenians did send a punitive expedition against the islands which had 'Medised,' *i.e.* supported the Medes or Persians.

11. **Eisdem temporibus,** 'at the same period,' *i.e.* when Miltiades was governor of the Chersonese. The date of Darius' Scythian expedition was probably about 508 B.C.; see Introd. p. xii.

12. **Scythis,** inhabitants of the country north and north-east of the Danube (*Hister*).

13. **in Histro flumine,** 'over the Danube'; *in* is the regular prep. in such phrases; cf. Caesar, *B. G.* 2, 5, *in eo flumine pons erat*, 'there was a bridge over that river.'

qua, adv., here with final force (= *ut eâ*), hence the subjunct., 'in order to lead his forces across there.'

14. **dum ipse abesset,** subjunct. because 'sub-oblique,' *i.e.* it expresses the intention of Darius and is not a statement of the writer, Nepos.

16. **quibus singularum urbium ...,** 'to whom he had given the permanent sovereignty over their respective cities.'

17. **Graeca lingua loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent,** 'the Greek speaking inhabitants of Asia (Minor)'; *Graeca lingua*, abl., lit. 'in' or 'with the Greek tongue'; *loquentes*, acc. after *retenturum* (*esse*). The coast of Asia Minor, and the islands of the Aegean, were dotted with numberless Greek colonies.

PAGE 4.

1. **cui illa custodia crederetur**, the antecedent of *cui* is *numero* not *Miltiades*. 'M. was among the number of these,' (*i.e.* among the despots: lit. 'among this number') 'to whom this duty was intrusted.' *crederetur*, subj. because the antecedent of *cui*, viz. *numero*, is indefinite—expressing not the individual but the kind which,—a consecutive use of the relative.

hic, better (1) adv., used here of time not place, 'on this occasion,' 'now,' than (2) as some editors, 'he,' *i.e.* Miltiades.

afferrent, 'brought word,' governing the foll. acc. and inf. *Darium male rem gerere*, 'that Darius was conducting his campaign with ill success,' or simply 'was unsuccessful.'

3. **a fortuna datam**, the prep. is used because 'fortune' is personified, and so regarded as an agent.

5. **transportarat** for *transportaverat*, pluperf.; indic. because not part of Miltiades' speech but a statement of the writer, Nepos.

7. **Graeci genere**, 'Greeks by race.'

a Persarum dominatione et periculo, 'from the tyranny of the Persians and the danger (which it threatened).'

10. **paucis diebus**, 'within a few days,' abl. of time within which.'

11. **Histiaeus** of Miletus, one of the despots supported by Darius in the coast towns of Asia Minor; see Introd. p. xi.

12. **ne res ...**, depends on *obstitit*, 'prevented the proposal (*res*) being carried out.'

13. **summas**, fr. the substantive *summa*; lit. 'the sum totals' or 'chief positions of power,' *i.e.* 'the supreme power.'

14. **quo**, i.e. *Dario*, abl. absol., 'for if he were slain ....'

16. **itaque adeo se abhorrere ...**, 'therefore so far did he differ from the plan which commended itself to the rest of them' (lit. 'the plan of the rest') 'that he thought nothing more conducive to their own interests' (lit. 'more useful to themselves') 'than the maintenance of the Persian dominion' (lit. 'than that the Persian dominion should be firmly established'). **putet**, a 'historic' present, instead of the usual

imperf. subj. *ipsis* in *Oratio Recta* would be *nobis*, *i.e.* 'us tyrants.'

20. **tam multis consciis**, abl. absol., 'when' or 'since so many had been privy to it.'

21. **Chersonesum reliquit ....** The facts are uncertain. Herod. states that Miltiades was driven out by an invasion of the Scythians; on their retirement he returned to the Chersonese; but three years later again fled on the approach of a Phoenician fleet (in the service of Darius), this time to Athens. This retirement to Athens would be about 494-3; Introd. p. xv. It may have been on the approach of the Persian fleet under Mardonius, which was wrecked off Mt. Athos, 492.

22. **cuius ratio etsi ...**, 'although his plan was not accepted ...,' *i.e.* of breaking down the bridge.

23. **amicior**, the subject may be either *ratio* or *Miltiades*: probably the former, 'since it ....'

Page 5.

3. **quingentarum navium**, Herod. says 600 ships without counting transports.

5. **ducenta**, sc. *milia*.

6. **causam interserens**, 'alleging as a reason,' the usual word is *interponens*.

7. **Sardis expugnassent**, 'had stormed Sardis,' in 500 B.C.; see Introd. p. xv. *Sardis*, acc. plur.; *expugnassent*, *interfecissent*, subjunct. because sub-oblique, being part of what Darius said.

9. **Eretriam**, the Persians landed at Eretria in Euboea, 490 B.C., stormed and plundered the town, carried off all the Eretrians they could seize and placed them in the small island of Styra whilst they went on to Marathon. After the Battle of Marathon they took these prisoners off from Styra and carried them to Darius, who treated them kindly, and, according to Herod., gave them lands at Ardericca in Cissia, 210 furlongs from Susa. (So the Israelites and the Jews were carried off into 'captivity' by the Assyrians and Babylonians respectively, and settled the former 'in Halah and in Habor,

by the river of Gozan and in the cities of the Medes,' the latter at Babylon.)

10. **gentis**, 'community,' *i.e.* Eretria.

12. **Marathona**, Greek form of the acc. sing.; it is in apposition to *campum*, we say 'the plain *of* M.'

ab oppido, *i.e.* Athens. *urbs* is the usual word for a capital city, but Nepos uses *oppidum* of Sparta, Syracuse, and Thebes; and Livy uses it once of Rome.

13. **milia ... decem**, really 22 miles by the shortest road.

14. **hoc tumultu**, 'by this sudden invasion'; *tumultus* is the regular Roman word for a war within Italy, especially a civil outbreak or an invasion of the Gauls. Here it is naturally applied to an invasion of Attica.

16. **Phidippum**, called Phidippides by Herod.

17. **hemerodromoe**, Latinized form of the Greek word, ἡμεροδρόμοι, 'day runners,' *i.e.* 'men who run all day.' The direct distance from Athens to Sparta is 135 to 140 miles, over bad roads. Herod. states that P. reached Sparta on the day after leaving Athens, *i.e.* he covered 70 miles a day, a rate which is said to be reached by modern Persian foot-messengers. Pliny says that Alexander the Great had two couriers who each covered 1200 stades, *i.e.* nearly 140 miles, in a single day!

18. **quam celerrimo** with *auxilio*, 'the quickest possible help': *quam celerrimo auxilio* is for *quam poterant celerrimo auxilio* (a form often found) or more fully *tam celerrimo quam poterant auxilio*.

19. **decem praetores**; *praetor*, (=*prae-itor*, 'one who goes before,' 'a leader'), was originally a military title at Rome; it is often used by Nepos to translate the Greek στρατηγός, *strategus*, 'general.' Ten generals were regularly elected every year at Athens, one from each tribe; it must not be supposed that the ten were specially elected to lead the army against the Persians.

qui exercitui praeessent, 'to command the army'; subjunct. because *qui* is final; imperf. because *creant* is a 'historic' present, after which either the primary or historic tenses may be used.

Page 6.

2. **contentio.** Herod. represents the discussion as taking place after the Athenian troops had reached Marathon. Nepos' account seems the more probable, namely that it took place before they left Athens.

moenibus, *i.e.* the walls of Athens; abl. of instrument. The Acropolis or Citadel at Athens was fortified, but it is not known for certain whether the city proper was walled at this time.

3. **unus maxime**, 'especially,' see note on p. 1, l. 3.

4. **primo quoque tempore**, 'on the very first opportunity,' 'as soon as possible'; *quoque* from *quisque.* The phrase is found in Cicero; so too in Livy (42, 48), *diem primam quamque dicere*, 'to name the earliest day possible.'

5. **castra fierent**, 'a camp should be formed' confronting the foe, *i.e.* they should march out and face the foe.

6. **de eorum virtute**, irregularly instead of the usual *de sua virtute*, because the principal subject is Miltiades.

7. **desperari ... auderi ... dimicari**, intransitive verbs used impersonally in the passive. Nepos is fond of this idiom, which is quite un-English. It is best to translate by actives 'that they did not despair ... that they dared to fight ... .'

8. **tam exiguis copiis**, from l. 12 below it appears that Nepos estimates the Athenian force at 9000, reinforced on the field by 1000 Plataeans. On p. 7, l. 5, he states 100,000 Persian infantry took part in the battle. This is probably about correct. Herod. does not state either the Athenian or Persian numbers, but gives about 6400 Persians as slain. Later writers indulge in absurd exaggerations. The inscription under the picture in the *Poecile* (see below p. 7, l. 18) stated that 200,000 Persians were slain!

10. **Hoc in tempore**, 'In this emergency' or 'in these perilous circumstances'; *not* 'at this time,' which would be *hoc tempore*, without the prep. *in*.

Atheniensibus auxilio fuit, 'helped the Athenians,' lit. 'was for a help to the Athenians,' *auxilio* being the predicative dative. Cf. Horace, *exitio est avidum mare nautis*, 'the greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.'

11. **ea**, sc. *civitas* (*Plataeensium*).

mille militum, instead of the usual *mille milites*. *Milia* in pl. is always a subst., and followed by a gen.; but *mille* in the sing. is usually an adj.; the present substantival use of *mille* with gen. is rare and confined to the nom. and acc.; it is however classical; Cicero writes *mille hominum*, (*pro Mil.* § 50); Caesar, *mille equitum*; Horace, *mille ovium* (*Sat.* ii. 3, 197); and with words for money, e.g. *mille nummûm*, it is common.

15. **eius auctoritate**, better here 'by his advice,' though it might mean 'influence.'

17. **sub montis radicibus**, 'at the foot of the mountain.' It was encamped in the sacred enclosure of Heracles at the foot of the outlying spurs of Mt. Pentelicus.

18. **acie** with *instructa*, abl. absol.; **regione** with *non apertissima*, abl. of place, 'on not very open ground,' *i.e.* 'on very broken ground,' a figure of speech called by grammarians, *meiōsis* or *lītŏtes*, *i.e.* 'saying less than is meant'; cf. *non laudo*, 'I do not praise,' for *culpo*, 'I blame.'

19. **namque arbores** ..., 'for there were trees in many parts of it scattered here and there'; *namque* ..., explains *non apertissima*; *rarae*, single trees as distinguished from a continuous wood.

21. **arborum tractu**, a curious phrase, 'by the line,' or 'lie,' or 'track of the trees.' Cf. Verg. *G.* i. 367, *tractus flammarum*, 'the track' or 'train of the flames.'

Page 7.

1. **subsidio venirent**, dat. of purpose, 'came to reinforce them.'

2. **peditum centum** (sc. *milia*), **equitum decem milia**, Nep. states 100,000 Persian infantry and 10,000 cavalry took part in the engagement (on p. 5, l. 5, he stated that the Persians left Asia with 200,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry). Herod. does not mention the Persian cavalry at all: probably either they were absent foraging or they had been re-embarked and did not take part in the battle, since the ground was found to be unsuited to them.

3. **proelium commisit**, the Greeks however attacked first.

5. **decemplicem numerum**, this is probably about correct (see note on p. 6, l. 8, above).

7. **qua pugna**, abl. of comparison after *nobilius*, 'than this battle'; it is often best to translate the Latin relative by an English demonstrative, with or without a conjunction ('and,' 'but,' etc.); similarly in translating from English into Latin the English demonstrative is often to be rendered by a Latin relative.

10. **cuius victoriae** ..., construe, *non alienum* ('out of place') *videtur docere quale praemium cuius victoriae tributum sit Miltiadi.*

11. **quo**, final, = *ut eo* (abl. of measure), lit. 'that by it more easily,' *i.e.* 'that it may *the* more easily be understood.' *quo*, instead of *ut*, is very often used in this way when a comparative follows.

12. **civitatum**, prob. here 'popular governments.'

14. **rari et tenues**, 'seldom conferred and of small value.'

15. **effusi atque obsoleti**, sc. *sunt*, 'but now are lavish' (or 'extravagant') 'and discredited.'

17. **talis honos** ..., construe, *talis honos tributus est ut, cum pugna Marathonia depingeretur in porticu, quae Poecile vocatur, eius imago poneretur prima* ('occupied the first place' or 'the foreground') *in numero decem praetorum* ... .

18. **Poecĭlē**, the Greek Ποικίλη (στοά), the 'Painted' (lit. 'many coloured') 'Colonnade,' a covered walk at Athens adorned with frescoes by the famous painters Polygnotus and Micon, at the order of Cimon, about 462 B.C. One of the pictures represented the Battle of Marathon in three scenes.

21. **committeret**, i.e. '*gave the signal for* beginning ... .'

Page 8.

1. **largitione magistratuum**, prob. Nepos is referring to the misapplication in later days of what was known at Athens as the Theoric fund. This fund was originally intended to support the public festivals, sacrifices, etc. Pericles charged upon it the cost of supplying to the poorer citizens free admission to the theatre (2 obols each, about 3¼d.). Gradually this gift was extended to other than

theatrical entertainments, and money was distributed to the citizens at every festival. In the time of Demosthenes these largesses, which were no longer confined to the poor, had reached a very large sum and had become a crippling burden on the state. It was not till 339 B.C., after much fierce opposition that he got them repealed. In *largitione magistratuum*, however, Nep. uses a phrase applicable enough to the Rome of his days, but not suitable to Athens, since at Athens these largesses were given by the state, not by individual magistrates (see note below on p. 8, l. 10, *vineis testudinibus*).

2. **Demetrio Phalereo**, Demetrius of Phalerus, an Attic deme or parish, born about 345 B.C., was distinguished as an orator, a statesman, a philosopher, and a poet. He ruled Athens for ten years, from 317 to 307 B.C., under Cassander (one of the generals between whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided), with great success, and the Athenians raised in his honour 360 statues (not 300 as Nepos says). He was driven out from Athens in 307 by Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedonia, and his statues were destroyed. He fled to Egypt where he died. It was probably owing to his influence that the great library at Alexandria was founded by Ptolemy Lagi, which became famous throughout the ancient world.

3. **Post hoc proelium**, prob. next year, 489 B.C.

4. **ut insulas**, etc., Herodotus says that Miltiades obtained the ships without informing the Athenians what places he meant to attack, but only promising rich spoil, and then attacked Paros merely to gratify a grudge against a Parian named Lysagoras, for denouncing him to the Persians; see Introd. p. xvi.

6. **plerasque**, here 'very many,' not 'most': a use more common in later prose writers such as Tacitus. There is no reason to suppose that he attacked any island except Paros: Nep. is incorrect.

ad officium, 'to their allegiance'; but at this time, before the Confederacy of Delos, Athens had really no claim to the obedience of any of the Cyclades: Nep. is again incorrect.

7. **opibus elatam**, 'puffed up by its wealth.' It was one of the largest and most prosperous of the Cyclades.

8. **oratione**, 'by argument' or 'persuasion.'

9. **operibus**, 'siege works,' *i.e.* mounds, trenches, etc.

10. **vineis ac testudinibus**, Nep. is using technical terms suitable to a Roman, not to a Greek siege; *vineae* (lit. 'arbours' on which vines were trained) and *testudines* (lit. 'tortoises'), as military terms 'penthouses and mantlets,' were moveable sheds with strong sloping or rounded roofs, open at each end, to protect soldiers from the enemies' missiles when engaged in battering the walls, etc. Probably there was little if any difference between the two. *Testudo* was also used of the shelter formed by a body of soldiers raising and locking together their shields above their heads.

11. **muros**, acc., governed by *propius*, which in all three degrees of comparison is found with the acc.

in eo esset ut, 'was on the point of capturing ....'

12. **in continenti**, 'on the mainland'; but a fire here could scarcely have been visible from Paros. If the story is to be accepted (it is not mentioned by Herod.) the beacon must have been on one of the neighbouring islands.

13. **nescio quo casu**, 'by some chance or other'; lit. 'by I know not what chance,' but *nescio quis* has lost its force in such phrases and become simply equivalent to an indefinite pronoun: hence it does not govern a subjunctive (*nescio quis venit*, 'some one or other has come'; but *nescio quis venerit*, 'I do not know who has come').

15. **utrisque venit in opinionem**, 'both *parties* believed ...'; note *utrisque* is plur.

16. **regiis**, 'of the king,' *i e.* the king of Persia, *the* king par excellence (so we say *the* Tsar, *the* Sultan) whose fleet was still in the Aegean.

19. **atque erat profectus**, 'as he had started with.'

20. **magna cum offensione**, 'to the great annoyance' or 'indignation of ....'

Page 9.

1. **proditionis**, 'treachery' or 'treason,' gen. of the charge. Herodotus' account, which is probably correct, differs entirely from this. He says nothing about the Great King's bribery, but that M. was accused "on account of the deceit he had practised on the Athenians."

quod ... discessisset, subjunct. because virtual *Oratio Obliqua*, 'because (as they said) he had ...,' *i.e.* 'on the ground that he had ... .'

cum ... posset, 'whereas he could have taken ...,' *cum*, concessive.

2. **infectis rebus**, 'without effecting his purpose,' or 'without accomplishing anything.'

3. **vulneribus**, abl. of cause, 'from wounds.' Herod. states that he received the wounds in climbing over the fence of the temple of Demeter; see Introd. p. xvii.

4. **cum .. non posset**, 'since he could not ...,' causal.

5. **verba fecit**, 'spoke' or 'pleaded for him.'

frater eius Stesagoras, impossible, for his brother Stesagoras had been dead many years; see Introd. p. xiii. Herod. says that 'his friends' spoke for him.

6. **causa cognita ...**, 'When the case was tried, though he was acquitted on the capital charge, yet he was fined a sum of money, and the damages were assessed at 50 talents, the expense which had been incurred on the fleet.' *causa cognita*, abl. absol.; *capitis*, gen. of charge with *absolutus*; *pecunia*, abl. of separation, 'he was mulcted, deprived *of* money'; *ea lis aestimata est*, lit. 'that suit was assessed at ...,' *aestimare litem* is a technical legal term; *talentis*, abl. of price; a talent was a weight of silver equivalent to about £243 15s. *quantus ...*, lit. 'how great an expense' (*i.e.* 'as great an expense as') 'had been made on the fleet.'

At Athens, in cases where no penalty was fixed by law, if the defendant was found guilty the accuser named one penalty, often death, the defendant another. The judges had to choose one or the other and could not compromise. Hence it was to the defendant's interest to name a large fine, or the judges would be driven to vote for the accuser's penalty, as in the famous case of Socrates.

9. **in praesentia**, 'immediately,' 'at once'; *praesentia*, abl. from *praesentia, -ae*; (*in praesentia* is sometimes the acc. pl. neut. from *praesens*, = 'for the present').

10. **in vincla publica**, *i.e.* 'into the state prison.' The story of the imprisonment is probably incorrect; see Introd. p. xvii.

12. **etsi** ..., transl. 'although Paros' (or 'the affair of Paros') 'formed the ground of his accusation'; lit. 'although he was accused on the Parian charge.'

13. **alia causa**, there is no ground whatever for this statement of Nepos.

14. **Pisistrati tyrannidem**, see Introd. p. xiii. By 'tyrannus' the Greeks meant a despotic, unconstitutional ruler; not necessarily an oppressive one, our sense of 'tyrannical.' Miltiades, in the Greek sense, had been 'tyrant' of the Chersonese.

16. **multum** ... **versatus**, lit. 'having been engaged much' (*multum*, adv.) 'in military commands and magistracies,' *i.e.* 'having been invested with many military and civil offices.'

17. **videbatur**, subject is Miltiades; 'M. did not seem to be able to be ...,' in English we use the impers. 'it did not seem possible that M. could ....'

privatus, 'a private citizen,' *i.e.* 'without public office.'

19. **quos habitarat**, 'during which he had lived (there)'; *quos*, acc. of duration of time with *habitarat*; *omnes illos annos*, the same acc. with *obtinuerat*.

Page 10.

1. **obtinuerat**, note that this word means 'to hold,' 'maintain'; very rarely is it represented by the English 'obtain.'

2. **erat** ... **consecutus**, for object understand *dominationem*.

5. **potestate sunt perpetua**, abl. of quality, transl. 'possess' or 'are endowed with uninterrupted power.'

7. **cum** ... **tum**, 'not only the greatest courtesy but also remarkable affability'; *communitas*, is making oneself *communis*, *i.e.* 'common' or 'accessible to all': the word is not used elsewhere in this sense, but Cic. uses the adj. *communis* in the sense of 'affable.'

8. **cui** ... **non pateret**, consecutive use of relat. = *ut ei*; 'that he had not free access to him.'

9. **auctoritas, nomen, laus**, understand with each 'in Miltiade erat,' from previous clause.

10. **laus rei militaris**, 'reputation in war.'

11. **innoxium**, 'though innocent.'

EPAMINONDAS.

Page 11.

Epaminondas, Polymnii filius, Thebanus, merely the title; 'Epaminondas of Thebes, the son of Polymnius.'

2. **ad suos referant,** sc. *mores*, 'not to measure the customs of other peoples by their own standards,' (lit. 'refer ... to the standard of (*ad*) their own customs') 'nor to think that practices which are somewhat trivial' (or 'frivolous') 'in their eyes (*ipsis*) have likewise been so (sc. *leviora*) among the rest of mankind.'

5. **musicen,** a Greek acc., because it is a Greek word (*μουσικὴν* from *μουσική*). In Greek the term is used in a wide sense, including, indeed, all the arts of the 'Muses,' literature, poetry, music, art in general. It and *γυμναστική* (gymnastics in a wide sense) were the two great branches of Greek education. Here, however, Nepos seems to use the word in the narrower sense of our 'music.'

nostris moribus, 'according to our' (*i.e.* Roman) 'code.'

abesse a ..., 'is inconsistent with the character of a man of position'; *princeps,* 'a chief man,' 'a leading man.'

6. **saltare,** the inf. is equivalent to a subst. in the acc., and it is the subject of *poni*; 'dancing indeed is even regarded as a vice.'
The ancient Romans regarded dancing and singing as accomplishments exhibited for others' entertainment and so mountebank displays, only worthy of slaves or hirelings. Dancing for amusement or social festivity was a fashion learnt later from the Greeks. There are constant protests in the Roman poets, historians, and orators of this period against the growing fashion of dancing. Cicero's words are often quoted, *Nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit,* 'hardly anyone dances when sober, unless perchance he has lost his wits.'

8. **cum,** causal, 'since,' hence subjunctive.

exprimere imaginem, lit. 'to portray the likeness of ...,' *i.e.* 'to give a true description of the manners and life of E.'

10. **quod pertineat**, 'that may contribute' or 'serve to ...'; subjunct. because the rel. *quod* is used in a consecutive sense (= 'such as may ...').

14. **et si qua alia**, 'and whatever else shall prove worthy of record'; *qua* is from the indef. pron. *quis*, lit. 'if any other (details) ....'

Page 12.

1. **natus ...**, the date of his birth is unknown; perhaps about 410 B.C.

quo diximus, better to supply *eum natum esse*, 'of whom we have said (he was born).' It is possible, however, to take *quo* as an instance of the common attraction of the relative into the case of the antecedent, instead of *quem diximus*; in which case we should transl. 'whom we have mentioned.'

genere honesto, abl. of quality 'of a distinguished family.'

2. **pauper ... relictus est**, lit. 'he was left poor' (*sc.* by his parents), 'already from the time of his ancestors,' *i.e.* 'he inherited the poverty which had been the lot of his ancestors before him (*iam*).'

3. **eruditus autem sic ut nemo Thebanus magis**, sc. *eruditus sit*, lit. 'he was so educated as that no Theban was more educated,' *i.e.* 'he received an education unsurpassed by any Theban.'

4. **citharizare**, a Latin inf. formed from the Greek word citharizo, κιθαρίζω, see Vocab.

cantare ad chordarum sonum, 'to sing to' (*i.e.* 'in tune with' or 'accompanied by') 'the music of strings.'

5. **Dionysius**, not otherwise known. **Damon** and **Lamprus**, both were famous Athenian musicians and sophists. The former is mentioned as the pupil of the latter and as a friend and teacher of the great Athenian statesman Pericles. Both are also said, on doubtful authority, to have been teachers of Socrates.

minore gloria, abl. of quality, 'of greater fame.'

7. **cantare tibiis**, 'to sing to the pipes'; *tibia*, see Vocab.

Olympiodorus, Calliphron, not otherwise known.

9. **Lysis**, of Tarentum, in S. Italy, a famous Pythagorean philosopher, who was driven from Italy in the persecution of his sect, and took refuge at Thebes.

Pythagoreum, *i.e.* 'a follower of Pythagoras,' a very famous philosopher (flourished about 540-510 B.C.) who was born at Samos, and after travelling in Egypt and the East settled at Crotona in S. Italy, where he founded a great school or sect of mystic philosophy and asceticism. As this sect became identified politically with the oligarchical party it incurred the hostility of the popular party, was broken up by violence and the members slain or scattered. Similar attacks were made on the Pythagorean clubs in other cities of S. Italy. Pythagoras is best remembered now as the teacher of metempsychosis or the transmigration of souls.

10. **adulscens**, in apposition to the subject of *anteposuerit*, 'as a young man he ....'

12. **prius ... quam**, go together, 'nor did he dispense with his services until' (lit. 'before that') ... .'

16. **ad nostram consuetudinem**, 'judged by our habits': for *ad*, 'measured by the standard of,' cf. p. 11, l. 3, *ad suos* (*mores*) *referant*.

17. **magnae laudi**, predicative dat.; lit. 'were for a great credit,' *i.e.* 'were regarded as highly creditable'; see note on p. 6, l. 10, *auxilio*.

18. **ĕphēbus**, a Greek word, ἔφηβος, a 'youth,' *i.e.* one who had ceased to be a boy but was not yet of age for the full duties and privileges of citizenship (about 16 to 20 years of age).

20. **servivit**, 'devoted himself to,' 'aimed at.'

illam ... hanc, 'for he considered that the former was useful for athletes, the latter serviceable in war,' lit. 'tended to' or 'concerned the use,' etc.

22. **exercebatur**, reflex. use 'he exercised himself' like the Greek middle voice.

23. **luctando ad eum finem quoad ...**, 'in wrestling as long as he could keep his footing and his grasp, and maintain the struggle,' lit. 'up to that point as long as standing he could grasp (his opponent) and struggle on': *i.e.* he did not wrestle for victory, striving to throw his opponent, but simply to see how long he could avoid being thrown.

Page 13.

2. **studii**, partitive gen. after *plurimum*; 'devoted the greatest attention to the practice of arms,' lit. 'spent the greatest (of) zeal in arms.'

6. **fortis manu, animo maximo**, 'personally brave, of the highest courage'; *manu*, lit. 'with his hand,' *i.e.* in deeds of personal daring.

7. **idem**, 'he was also ...,' lit. 'he the same man'; *idem* is often used to avoid repeating the name when fresh details are added about a person.

8. **admirandum in modum**, 'to a wonderful degree' or 'extent.'

10. **in primis** (often written *inprimis*), lit. 'among the first,' hence 'especially.'

commissa celans, 'preserving secrets confided to him,' lit. 'concealing things entrusted to him.'

13. **itaque cum** ..., 'and so when he had come into any company in which either a discussion was being held about politics or a discourse was being delivered on philosophy, he never ...'; *disputaretur* and *haberetur* are subjunct. because the relative *quo* has a consecutive force, the antecedent being indef., 'any company in which.' *disputaretur*, an intrans. verb used impersonally in the pass.

17. **ut de re publica** ..., 'that he received no reward' (lit. 'nothing') 'from the state except glory': *i.e.* glory only, not wealth, was the reward of his political services.

18. **caruit facultatibus**, 'he made no use of his friends' resources'; *facultatibus*, 'pecuniary help,' a use of the word confined to the plural.

19. **fide**, 'his credit.'

20. **omnia ... communia**, 'that he and his friends held everything in common,' lit. 'that all things were common to him with' (we say 'and') 'his friends.'

22. **virgo nubilis** ..., 'a marriageable maiden could not be bestowed in marriage ....' It was the duty of the nearest male relative of a girl to find a portion for her and settle her in marriage.

24. **quantum ... imperabat**, 'he used to order how much each, in proportion to his means, should give.' *impero* is here used in its technical military sense of 'requisitioning' anything.

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1. **qui quaerebat**, 'who was seeking (the girl) in marriage.'

2. **ad eos, qui conferebant**, 'to those who were contributing (the money).'

eique ..., the constr. is *faciebatque ut ipsi* (nom.) *numerarent ei* (dat.), 'made them with their own hands' (lit. 'brought it about that they themselves should') 'count out (the money) to him.'

3. **ea res**, 'that sum' or 'that money.'

6. **Diomedon**, not otherwise known.

rogatu, 'on' or 'at the request ...'; abl. of cause.

Artaxerxes, *i.e.* Artaxerxes Mnemon, King of Persia, 405-359 B.C.: well known for the attempt made by his brother Cyrus to dethrone him, described by Xenophon in his *Anabasis.*

7. **Epaminondam pecunia corrumpendum susceperat**, 'had undertaken to bribe E.'

10. **quinque talentis**, 'by means of five talents'; abl. of instrument. *talentum*, see Vocab., and note on p. 9, l. 6.

12. **convenit**, *venio* is intr., but *convenio* often transitive, 'I meet' a person. Many intr. verbs become trans. when compounded with prepositions.

13. **Diomedonti**, dat. after *inquit*, *coram* being the adverb.

nihil, adverbial acc., 'in no way,' 'not at all.'

15. **gratiis**. See Vocab.

16. **auri atque argenti**, partitive gen. after *satis*, 'enough (of) gold and silver.'

17. **pro patriae caritate**, 'in the place of,' 'in exchange for my affection for my country'; in English we should rather say, 'to barter my love for my country for the wealth of the whole world'; *patriae* is called the objective genitive, *i.e.* it denotes the object of the *caritas.*

20. **cum me non potueris**, 'though you have not been able (to corrupt) me'; *cum*, in concessive sense.

22. **magistratui**, 'the magistrates,' collective singular.

23. **exire**, governed by *liceret*.

quae attulerat, 'which he had brought,' indic. because it is not part of what D. said ('my things, which I have brought'), but a description added by the historian Nepos.

24. **istud ...**, 'I will grant that request of yours, yet not for your sake but for my own.'

Page 15.

1. **ne, si tibi ..**, 'lest, if the money were taken from you, some one should say that that had come to me by an act of violence' (*ereptum*, lit. 'seized from you') 'which I had refused to accept as a present' (lit. 'when offered'); *tibi*, in Lat. the dat. is often used, instead of the abl., to denote the person *from whom* a thing is taken. *id*, indef., 'that thing,' instead of the def., *eam pecuniam*: in English we should rather turn the sentence, 'that what I had refused ... had come ....'

3. **a quo cum quaesisset**, 'when he had asked him.'

6. **id satis habuit**, 'was content with that.'

ut inviolatus ... effecit, the constr. is *per Chabriam effecit ut inviolatus in navem escenderet*, lit. 'by means of C. he brought it about that he embarked on board ship unharmed,' *i.e.* 'by the aid of C. he got him safe on board ship.' **Chabrias**, a famous Athenian general, whose life is written by Nepos. He was killed in 357 in an attack upon Chios.

8. **supra**, *i.e.* in Nepos' *Life of Chabrias*, which precedes this in the collected Lives.

9. **plurima**, sc. *testimonia*.

13. **versuum**, here 'lines' of prose writing, not verses. The gen. depends on *milibus* (see p. 6, l. 11 note).

14. **explicarunt** for *explicaverunt*, 'have detailed,' 'set forth in detail,' as opposed to *concludere*, 'compress' within narrow limits.

16. **eloquentia**, 'in eloquence,' abl. of respect.

concinnus ... ornatus, 'and not less neat in brief replies than eloquent in a formal oration'; *perpetua*, 'unbroken,' 'uninterrupted,' as opposed to debate. Notice the order of the words, the 1st and 4th corresponding, the 2nd and 3rd corresponding. This figure is called by grammarians *chiasmus*, from the Greek letter *chi* (χ), which is formed by joining the corresponding words, thus

concinnus *brevitate*
X
perpetua oratione *ornatus.*

18. **obtrectatorem ... et adversarium ...**, 'as his opponent and adversary in politics,' lit. 'in managing state affairs.'

Menecliden quendam, 'one Meneclides' or 'a man named M.'

indidem Thebis, a rare expression, lit. 'from the same place from Thebes,' *i.e.* 'also from Thebes.'

20. **ut Thebanum scilicet**, 'for' (lit. 'as') 'a Theban, that is to say.' The Boeotians (Thebes was the chief city of Boeotia) had the reputation of being the most boorish and stupid of the Greeks.

21. **virium, ingenii**, partitive genitives after *plus*, 'more bodily strength than intelligence.'

22. **in re militari florere**, 'was gaining distinction in war.'

24. **imperatoris**, in apposition with *illius*; 'that his services as general might not be needed.'

Page 16.

1. **verbo**, 'by that catch-word,' viz. *pax* or *otium*.

2. **otii ... concilias**, 'in the name of peace you are inducing them to submit to slavery. For peace is gained by war.' Cf. the old maxim *si vis pacem para bellum*, 'if you wish for peace, prepare for war.'

3. **ea**, i.e. *pace*, abl. governed by *frui*.

5. **castris ... non palaestra**, 'you must make use of the camp, not the training school,' *i.e.* must inure yourselves to the hardships of actual campaigning. *castris* and *palaestra* are abl. governed by *utendum*, which is used impersonally;

vobis is dat. of the agent regularly used (instead of *ab* and abl.) with gerunds and gerundives.

6. **quod** ..., 'that he had not ...,' a substantival sentence, direct object of *obiceret*, *huic* being indirect object. (The constr. of *obicio* is *obicio hoc tibi*, 'I object this to you,' *i.e.* 'I reproach you with this'; in this sentence the place of *hoc* is taken by the *quod* clause.) *haberet*, *duxisset* are subjunctive because they are in virtual *oratio obliqua*, containing M.'s reproach; transl. 'when this same M. reproached him with not (as he said) having children or having married a wife ...'

7. **insolentiam**, sc. *obiceret*, 'and above all with foolish pride ....'

8. **quod sibi ... videretur consecutus**, sc. *esse*, lit. 'because he seemed to himself to have obtained Agamemnon's glory of war,' *i.e.* 'for thinking that he had won glory like that of Agamemnon in war.'

10. **nullius**, gen. after *consilio*; 'in that matter you name (*ista*) I wish to take no one's advice less (than yours).'

11. **habebat suspicionem adulterii**, 'was suspected of adultery.'

12. **quod autem .. falleris**, 'but as for thinking ... you are mistaken'; *quod* = 'as for the fact that ....'

13. **cum universa Graecia**, 'with the aid of all Greece.'

14. **decem annis**, 'in ten years,' abl. of time within which.

unam urbem, Troy. The reference is to the famous Siege of Troy told in the Homeric poems. Helen, the beautiful wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, had been carried off to Troy by Paris, son of Priam, King of Troy. To avenge this a league of Greek chiefs, headed by Menelaus' brother, Agamemnon, King of Mycenae, made war upon Troy and captured the city after a ten years' siege.

15. **contra ea**, 'on the other hand,' lit. 'contrary to those (facts)'; a phrase often used by Nepos instead of the usual adv. *contra*, cf. below l. 19, and p. 21, l. 20.

una urbe nostra, 'with our city alone,' *i.e.* Thebes; instrumental abl.

dieque uno, 'and on one day.'

16. **Lacedaemoniis fugatis**, abl. absol., 'by routing the

Lacedaemonians': at the Battle of Leuctra in Boeotia, 271 B.C.; see Introd. p. xx.

17. **idem cum** ..., lit. 'when he, the same man ...,' *i.e.* 'again when he ...,' see p. 13, l. 7 note; the apodosis or principal sentence begins in § 3, *Epaminondas ... dixit.*

in conventum ... Arcadum, 'into the assembly of the Arcadians'; *i.e.* the Pan-Arcadian League which was restored by Epaminondas after the Battle of Leuctra as a counterpoise to Spartan influence in the Peloponnese: see Introd. p. xxi. During this period Athens wavered between Thebes and Sparta, being sometimes in alliance with one, sometimes with the other, as her jealousy dictated. In fact she feared the predominance of either State. At the meeting now described, perhaps held in 369, Athens was trying to attach the newly-formed Arcadian League to herself rather than to Thebes, but in vain.

19. **Callistratus**, a famous Athenian orator, whose eloquence is said to have stimulated the great Demosthenes to devote himself to oratory. He had been one of the foremost in organizing the new confederacy under the leadership of Athens in 378; see Introd. p. xx.

22. **multa invectus esset** ..., 'had hurled many reproaches against ....'

23. **in eisque hoc posuisset**, 'and among them had advanced this argument, that the Arcadians ought to consider what kind of citizens each city had produced, from which they might form an opinion about the rest.' *ex quibus .. possent*, final use of the relative.

Page 17.

3. **Argivos** ..., 'that Orestes and Alcmeon, the slayers of their mothers, had been Argives, that Oedipus had been born at Thebes, the man who, after killing his own father, had had children by his mother.'

Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, killed his mother when he reached man's estate to punish her for her murder of Agamemnon whom she and her paramour, Aegisthus, had slain on his return from the Siege of Troy.

Alcmeon or **Alcmaeon**, son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle,

similarly killed his mother, when he grew up, in obedience to the command of his father whom she had, for a bribe, persuaded to take part in the expedition against Thebes, where he was slain.

4. **Oedipus**, the son of Laius, King of Thebes, and Jocasta, as an infant had been exposed to die, but was found and brought up by shepherds. In a quarrel about giving way on a narrow road he unwittingly slew his father, and journeying to Thebes, solved the riddle of the sphinx, married the Queen Jocasta and became King of Thebes. Thebes being plagued for this incestuous marriage, the truth was discovered and Oedipus put out his own eyes and wandered into exile. He finally settled near Colonus in Attica.

These appeals to ancient legends which seem absurd to us in a grave political discussion, were quite common in Greek speeches.

6. **cum de ceteris perorasset**, 'when he had finished speaking about the other matters.'

7. **duo opprobria**, the cases of Oedipus and Orestes, for Alcmeon is not connected with Athens in the legends.

8. **qui non animadverterit**, 'for not having observed that ...'; *qui*, causal, 'since he ....'

9. **innocentes** ..., 'that they had been born guiltless at home' (*i.e.* at Thebes) 'but that when, after the commission of their crime they had been banished from their native land, they had been received by the Athenians.'

Oedipus took refuge at Colonus in Attica; Orestes took refuge at Athens, and was tried and acquitted by the Court of Areopagus by the direction of the goddess Athena.

11. **sed maxime** ..., 'but his eloquence was especially conspicuous when he was ambassador at Sparta before the battle of L.,' viz. June, 371 B.C. **Spartae**, locative case; **legati,** in apposition with *eius*; lit. 'the eloquence of him an ambassador.'

15. **ut non minus** ..., 'so that he shook their power to its foundations (*con* in *concusserit*) as much by that speech as by the battle of L.'; because by his exposure of the harshness of the Spartan rule he induced many of Sparta's allies to abandon her.

16. **tum enim perfecit** ..., lit. 'for then he brought it about the L. were deprived of the help of their allies, a fact which afterwards became evident,' *i.e.* 'for then he succeeded, as was afterwards clearly seen, in depriving the L. of the help of their allies.'

19. **fuisse**, sc. *eum* as subject, the acc. and inf. being governed by *haec sunt testimonia*; 'that he was long-suffering and bore ... the following (facts) are proofs.' *fuisse ... ferentem*, is of course used instead of *tulisse* because of the previous *patientem fuisse*.

20. **quod ... duceret**, 'because he considered it a sacrilege for him to be angered against his native land'; **duceret**, the subjunct., is sometimes irregularly used in such a sentence through a sort of confusion of the two expressions *quod nefas esset* (virtual *or. obliqua*, 'because it was *as he thought* a crime') and *quod nefas esse ducebat*, 'because he thought it a crime.'

22. **dux** ..., in 368 B.C.; the army had been sent to Thessaly to rescue Pelopidas who had been treacherously seized and imprisoned by Alexander, tyrant of Pherae. Owing to the incompetence of the 'Boeotarchs' or generals it was defeated, compelled to retreat and in danger of destruction, but was rescued by the skill of Epaminondas, who was serving as a simple private in the ranks.

23. **cuius errore** ..., 'by whose blundering matters had been brought to such a pass' (or 'the army had been reduced to such straits') 'that all were in fear for the safety ....'

24. **quod ... obsidebantur**, the indic. shows that the 'because ...' sentence is the author's reason; had the sentence meant 'they were afraid because they saw they were hemmed in,' then the subjunctive would have been used.

Page 18.

1. **coepta est**, note that the passive (or deponent) forms of the perf. of *coepi* and *desino* are regularly used with a passive infinitive (*desiderari*), but the act. forms with an act. infinitive.

privatus, 'in a private capacity' or 'without office'; **numero militis**, 'as a common soldier': lit. 'in the capacity of a soldier.'

3. **nullam adhibuit** ..., 'he showed no recollection of the insult he had received.'

5. **hoc**, refers loosely to the first words of § 1, *fuisse .. ferentem civium*; these words are also the subject of the following *fuit illustre*, '*it* was most manifest' or 'conspicuous.'

6. **cum** ... **duxisset** ..., in 370 B.C. The story told by Nepos does not agree with the accounts of other historians which make no mention of Epaminondas and Pelopidas having been accused and deprived of office. The command of all the Boeotarchs or generals, including Epaminondas and Pelopidas, had expired owing to the length of the campaign, but Ep. persuaded them to retain it four months longer. On their return they were impeached as a matter of form but easily acquitted. Perhaps Nepos is confusing two different occurrences.

8. **Pelopidas**, the famous Theban statesman and general, shared with Epaminondas the glory of raising Thebes to the foremost position in Greece. He took a leading part in the expulsion of the Spartans from Thebes, 379; was one of the generals at Leuctra, 371, and in the first invasion of the Peloponnese in the following year. In 368 he was sent into Thessaly against Alexander, tyrant of Pherae: later in the same year, when on a mission as ambassador, he was treacherously seized by Alexander but rescued next year by Epaminondas (see note on p. 17, l. 22). In 364 he led another expedition against Alexander, whom he defeated in battle near Cynoscephalae, but rashly pressing forward to attack Alexander in person he was slain in the very hour of victory. His life is written by Nepos.

9. **criminibus adversariorum**, 'owing to the accusations of their opponents,' abl. of cause.

10. **imperium iis esset abrogatum**, lit. 'the command had been annulled for them,' *i.e.* 'they had been deprived of their command.' *iis*, dative of person from whom something is taken; see note on p. 15, l. 1, *tibi ... adempta.*

11. **praetores**, simply 'generals,' 'commanders,' not in its technical Roman sense of 'praetors.' The Theban name for them was Boeotarchs, Βοιωτάρχαι (see also note on p. 5, l. 19).

13. **idemque** ..., the constr. is *persuasitque collegis ut facerent idem*, 'and he persuaded his colleagues to do the same.'

17. **si quis ...**, 'anyone who should retain his command longer than had been fixed beforehand by law,' lit. 'if anyone ...,' the object of *multabat* being 'him' understood.

19. **rei publicae conservandae causâ**, 'to secure the safety of the state,' lit. 'for the sake of preserving the state.'

20. **latam**, sc. *esse*, 'had been passed.'

ad perniciem ... conferri noluit, 'he was unwilling that it should be applied to the ruin of the state.'

21. **mensibus**, abl. of measure, lit. 'longer by four months'; we say simply 'four months longer.'

22. **gessit imperium**, 'held office.'

Page 19.

1. **reditum est**, 'they had returned'; lit. 'it had been returned (by them)'; such impersonal phrases are common in Latin.

2. **hoc crimine**, 'on this charge,' *i.e.* of holding office beyond the legal period.

quibus ille ..., 'but he allowed them to shift the whole responsibility on to himself, and to maintain that he had induced them not to obey the law' (lit. 'that it had been brought about by his agency that they had not obeyed ...').

4. **qua defensione**, 'when they had freed themselves from' (or 'escaped') danger by this plea, no one thought that E. would offer any defence, since (as they thought) he would not know what to say'; *qua defensione*, abl. of means; *illis liberatis*, abl. absol.; *periculo*, abl. of separation with *liberatis*; *quod ... non haberet*, subj. because virtual *oratio obliqua*, *i.e.* it gives what the people thought and said: in English this is shown by inserting 'as they thought.' Note, *non habeo* **quid** *dicam* = 'I do not know what to say' (but *non habeo* **quod** *dicam* = 'I have nothing to say').

8. **crimini dabant**, 'brought as a charge,' dat. of purpose.

9. **neque recusavit quominus .. subiret**, 'and did not refuse to submit to the penalty of the law.'

12. **coëgit ...**, refers to the fact that the Theban army, being inferior in numbers, had with much difficulty been

induced by Epaminondas to face the Spartans at Leuctra. He *compelled* them to fight and win.

13. **ante se imperatorem,** *imperatorem* in apposition with *se*; in English we must change the phrase, *e.g.* 'before he became general' or 'before his appointment as general'; se, *eum* would be more regular, for the sentence from Epamiondas onwards begins in *Or. Recta*, giving the very words of the supposed inscription; this Nepos forgets, and momentarily runs off into *Or. Obliqua*, as though he were quoting Ep.'s "*ante me imperatorem.*"

quos ... ausus sit, the rel. has a concessive force 'though ... them.'

16. **in libertatem vindicavit,** 'asserted the liberty of the whole of Greece,' lit. 'claimed for liberty ...'; the phrase is the technical legal expression for asserting a slave's freedom.

17. **eoque res ...,** 'and brought the relations of both States to such a position that the Thebans ..., (whilst) the Lacedaemonians were content with bare safety' (lit. 'if they could be but safe'). **utrorumque,** note the plural, 'of both *States*,' *i.e.* Thebans and Spartans; the sing. would mean 'of both *individuals.*'

19. **prius ... quam,** go together, 'before.'

20. **Messene restituta,** three centuries ago, before the middle of the seventh century (650), the Messenians had been conquered by the Spartans, and those who had not fled into exile, reduced to the condition of serfs. In spite of this harsh treatment they never lost their national spirit, and in 370, the year after Leuctra, Epaminondas restored their independence (in order to weaken the Spartan supremacy in the Peloponnese), and founded the town of Messene with a citadel on Mt. Ithome, a natural fortress which, three hundred years before, had been the stronghold of the Messenians (see Introd. p. xxi.).

obsidione clausit, 'besieged'; not quite correct historically; in 370 Epaminondas marched up to within 2 or 3 miles of Sparta; in 362 he actually entered the city; but on both occasions he was obliged to retire. Sparta, it will be remembered, was not fortified, as most of the Greek cities were.

22. **de eo ferre suffragium,** prop. 'to vote about him,' *i.e.* here 'to pass sentence upon him.'

23. **a iudicio capitis** ..., 'he escaped from that capital charge with the greatest glory'; *iudicium capitis*, lit. 'trial of his head' or 'life,' though *caput*, as a legal term in Latin, denotes not only a man's life but also his civil position, so that a man lost his *caput* just as much by being outlawed as by having his head struck off his shoulders. **maxima gloria,** abl. of manner.

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1. **apud Mantineam,** 362 B.C.; see Introd., p. xxi. Note that in Latin the rule is not to use the locative case with battles, but either *ad* or *apud* with acc., or a qualifying adj., e.g. *pugna ad* (or *apud*) *Cannas* or *pugna Cannensis*, for the battle of Cannae, the reason being that the battle is not strictly in the town or village (locative), but near it.

2. **audacius,** 'too boldly,' 'rashly.'

instaret hostes, 'was pressing upon the enemy'; the acc. with *insto* (inst. of the usual dat.) is very rare.

3. **unius,** goes with *eius*, 'thought the safety of their country depended on the destruction of him alone' or 'of that one man.'

4. **universi ... fecerunt,** the subject is suddenly changed from Epaminondas to the Lacedaemonians, forming what grammarians call a slight *anacoluthon* (fr. ἀν-ἀκολουθέω, 'not follow') or break in the construction.

5. **neque prius** ..., lit. 'nor did they withdraw until (*prius quam*) after great slaughter had been wrought, and many had been killed (abl. absolute), they saw E. himself fall fighting most bravely, pierced from a distance by a spear.' *sparus* seems to have been a rustic weapon (*agrestis sparus*, Verg. *Aen.* xi. 682), probably used for hunting, and only employed in battle on emergency. It is described as having a wooden handle, a curved blade on one side, and a sharp point on the other, in fact a sort of halberd. Such a weapon, however, scarcely seems likely to have been used as a missile (*eminus percussum*).

9. **prius ... quam ... profligarunt,** 'until they routed those who kept up resistance.' Not quite true. The fall of Ep. caused such consternation in the Theban ranks that they

neglected to pursue the broken enemy, and the victory was thus far less decisive than it should have been; indeed both sides claimed it and erected trophies. The Lacedaemonians, however, practically admitted defeat by abandoning the battlefield and sending a herald to ask for the bodies of their slain.

12. **ferrum, quod ex hastili ... remanserat**, lit. 'the iron (point) which had remained from the spear in his body,' *i.e.* in English 'the iron point of the spear which had remained in his body': **remanserat**, indic. because the statement of Nepos, not part of what Ep. thought.

14. **usque eo ... quoad**, lit. 'up to that point ... until,' *i.e.* 'till the very moment when': **retinuit**, sc. *ferrum*, 'kept it there.'

18. **uxorem ...**, prob. true, though Plutarch says that he was married.

in quo, 'in which matter,' so *in eo*, two lines below 'in this.'

20. **maleque ...**, carry on the *cum*, but the subject changes to Pelopidas, 'and when P. said that herein (*in eo*) he was consulting the interests of his country ill ....' Note *consulo te*, 'I consult you,' 'ask your advice'; *consulo tibi*, 'I consult for your good,' 'consult your interests.'

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1. **quod ... relinqueret**, subjunctive because virtual *Oratio Obliqua*, being part of what Pelopidas said.

vide ... ne tu peius consulas, sc. *patriae*, 'see to it lest you consult,' (or 'mind that you do not consult,') 'your country's interests even worse.'

2. **qui ... relicturus sis**, 'in that' or 'since you are going to leave ...,' subjunctive because the relative is causal.

4. **ex me natam**, lit. 'born from me,' *i.e.* 'as my daughter.'

quae ... necesse est, the constr. is *necesse est* (*ut*) *quae non modo mihi superstes sit sed etiam immortalis sit*; *necesse est* is impersonal; it takes the subj. with or without *ut*, here without; *quae* is subject of *sit*, tr. 'which must necessarily not merely outlive me, but indeed live for ever.'

7. **quo tempore**, abl. of time, 'at what time,' 'at the time at which,' *i.e.* simply 'when'; viz. 379 B.C.; see Introd. p. xix.

duce Pelopida, abl. absol., 'under the leadership of Pelopidas.'

exules, the Theban patriots who had been compelled to flee from Thebes by the Spartans during their occupation of the city (382-379).

8. **ex arce**, the Cadmea or citadel of Thebes.

10. **caedes civium**, *i.e.* of the pro-Spartan party in Thebes.

domo, 'within doors.'

11. **malos**, 'disloyal,' 'unpatriotic.'

suorum, with *sanguine*, 'the blood of his fellow-citizens.'

13. **idem**, 'yet he ...,' lit. 'he the same man,' see note on p. 13, l. 7.

14. **pugnari coeptum est**, lit. 'it began to be fought,' *i.e.* 'fighting began'; impersonal use of the pass., cf. *reditum est*, p. 19, l. 1; for *coeptum est*, see *coepta est*, p. 18, l. 1, note.

in primis, 'among the foremost.'

17. **ibit infitias**, 'will deny,' lit. 'will go to denial,' the acc. after a verb of motion found, without a prep., in a few phrases, besides names of towns: the nearest parallel probably is *ire exsequias*, 'to attend a funeral'; cf. also the use of the supine in *um* (accusative) after verbs of motion to express purpose, e.g. *ire visum*, 'to go to see'; and also the so-called fut. inf. pass., *amatum iri*, which is really the impers. inf. pass. of *eo* with the acc. of the supine.

18. **ante Epaminondam natum**, 'before the birth of E.,' a common use of the participle in Latin.

19. **perpetuo** is adv., 'always.'

alieno paruisse imperio, 'had submitted to the rule of others.' This is an exaggeration. Thebes had occasionally been in a subject position, *e.g.* to Sparta for three years, 382-379; but not always (*perpetuo*). It is true, however, that Theban supremacy in Greece began with the B. of Leuctra, 371, and ended with the death of Epaminondas.

20. **contra ea**, on the other hand,' cf. p. 16, l. 15, note.

22. **pluris**, 'of more value,' 'of greater worth'; gen. of value or price.

VOCABULARY.

ā, ăb, prep. w. abl., *from, away from;* of agent, *by.*

ăb-horreo, -ēre, -ui, intr. v., *shrink from, differ from, be averse to*, w. ab and abl.

ab-rĭpio, -ĕre, -rĭpui, -reptum, tr. v. [rapio], *snatch away, carry off.*

ab-rŏgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *repeal, annul* law, order, etc.

abs-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. v., *go away from, retire.*

ab solvo, -ĕre, -vi, -sŏlūtum, tr. v., *set free, acquit.*

abstĭnentia, -ae, f. [abstinens, fr. abs, teneo], *a refraining* from something; *disinterestedness, indifference to wealth, freedom from avarice*, etc.

ab-sum, -esse, -fui, intr. v., *be absent, distant; be out of harmony with.*

ac, conj., *and*, see atque.

ac-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. v., *come near to, approach;* acc. ad, or w. dat., *be added to;* acc. ad consilium, *go over to* an opinion.

ac-cĭdo, -ĕre, -cĭdi, intr. v. [ad, cado], *fall to; happen.*

ac-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. v. [ad, capio], *receive.*

ac-cūso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [causa], *accuse, indict.*

ăcies, -ēi f. [rt. ac, *sharp*, cf. acuo, acer], *line of battle, battle.*

ăd, prep. w. acc., *to; measured by the standard of.*

ad-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *lead to, bring to.*

ădemptus, part. of adimo.

ăd-eo, adv., *to that point, to such an extent, so.*

ăd-hĭbeo, -ēre, -ui, -hĭbĭtum, tr. v. [habeo], *apply to, employ; bring up* an old grudge; *observe* a limit.

ăd-hūc, adv., *hitherto.*

ăd-ĭmo, -ĕre, -ēmi, -emptum, tr. v. [emo], *take away, remove.*

ădĭtus, -ūs, m. [adeo], *approach, access.*

ăd-iungo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, tr. v., *join to, add.*

ăd-iŭvo, -āre, -iūvi, -iūtum, tr. v., *help, assist.*
ad-mĭnistro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *administer, manage.*
ad-mīror, -āri, -ātus sum, tr. dep. v., *wonder at, admire;* ger., **admīrandus**, *wonderful, admirable.*
ad-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. v. (lit. *send to*); *admit; commit* crime.
ădŭlescens, -ntis, m. [part. adolesco], *youth, young man.*
ădŭlescentŭlus, -i, m. dim. [adulescens], *a very young man.*
ădultĕrium, -ii, n., *adultery.*
ad-vento, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. freq. v. [advenio], *come to, approach, arrive.*
adventus, -ūs, m. [id.], *arrival.*
adversārius, -a, -um, adj. [adversus], *opposed to;* subst. m., *an adversary, opponent.*
adversus, adv., *opposite to, facing;* as prep. w. acc., *towards, against.*
adversus, -a, -um, part. of adverto as adj.; *opposite, fronting, adverse;* adversum tenet, *is adverse.*
ad-verto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, tr. v., *turn to;* animum adv., *turn one's attention to, observe.*
aeger, -gra, -grum, adj., *sick, ill.*
aemŭlor, -āri, -ātus sum, tr. dep. v., *emulate, rival.*
Aeŏlis, -ĭdis, f., *Aeolis* or *Aeolia*, a district in Asia Minor inhabited by Aeolian Greeks.
aequālis, -e, adj. [aequus], *equal; of the same age;* subst. m., *a comrade.*
aequĭtas, -ātis, f. [id.], *fairness, uprightness.*
aequus, -a, -um, adj., *level; favourable; fair.*
aestĭmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *value, assess, reckon.*
aetas, -ātis, f. [=aevitas, fr. aevum], *age, life, generation.*
af-fĕro, -ferre, attŭli, allātum, tr. v. [ad, fero], *bring to, bring;* absol. use as intr., *bring news.*
Ăgămemnon, -ŏnis, m., King of Mycenae at the period of the Trojan war, commander of the Greek forces before Troy.
ăger, -gri, m., *field;* pl., *lands, territory.*
Alcmēon, -ŏnis, m., son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle.
ălĭenus, -a, -um, adj. [alius], *belonging to another, of others;* of a story, *out of place.*
ălĭquantum, adv. [aliquantus], *to a considerable extent.*
ălĭquĭs, ălĭquĭd (adj., aliqui, aliqua, aliquod), indef. pron. [alius, quis], *some one* or *thing, any.*
ălius, -a, -ud, gen. alīus, dat. alii, adj., *another, other,* of more than two.

alter, -ĕra, -ĕrum, gen. alterīus, dat. alteri, adj., *the one* or *other* of two.
altĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. [altus], *height.*
ămīcĭtia, -ae, f. [amicus], *friendship.*
ămīcus, -a, -um, adj. [amo], *friendly;* comp. amicior, sup. -issimus; subst. **amicus**, -i, m., *a friend.*
ăn, conj., in second half of disjunctive interrogations, *or.*
angustiae, -ārum, f. pl. [angustus], *narrowness; defile; difficult position;* locorum ang., *difficult country* or *position.*
ănĭma, -ae, f., *breath, life.*
animadverto, -ĕre, -ti, -sum, tr. v. [=animum adverto], *turn the attention to, notice, observe, perceive.*
ănĭmus, -i, m., *mind, spirit, courage;* animum adverto, *turn the attention to, observe.*
annus, -i, m., *year.*
antĕ, prep. w. acc. and adv., *before.*
antĕ-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, tr. and intr. v., *take the lead, excel.*
antĕ-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. v., *prefer.*
antĕ-pōno, -ĕre, -pŏsui, -pŏsĭtum, tr. v., *place before, prefer.*
antīquĭtas, -ātis, f. [antiquus], *antiquity.*
ăpertus, -a, -um, part. of aperio as adj., *open;* comp. -tior; sup. -tissimus.
Ăpollo, -ĭnis, m., the Sun-god, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana; the god of Delphi and Delos.
ap-pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. v. [ad, pareo], *appear, become visible, be apparent.*
ap-pello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *name, call, designate.*
ap-pello, -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, tr. v., *drive* or *bring to; bring to land;* pass. *be brought to, land at.*
ăpud, prep. w. acc., *at, near, among.*
ăquĭlo, -ōnis, m., *the north wind.*
arbĭtror, -āri, -ātus sum, tr. dep. v. [arbiter], *judge, consider, think.*
arbŏr or **arbōs**, -ŏris, f., *tree.*
Arcas, -ădis, m., *an Arcadian,* fr. Arcadia, the central district of the Peloponnese.
argentum, -i, n., *silver; money.*
Argīvus, -a, -um, adj., *Argive.* **Argīvi**, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Argives,* from Argos, a state in the E. of the Peloponnese.
arma, -ōrum, n. pl., *arms, weapons.*
armo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [arma], *arm;* part. **armāti**, *armed men.*
ars, artis, f., *art, accomplishment.*
Artaphernes, -is, m., one of the Persian generals at Marathon.

Artaxerxes, -is, m., King of Persia.
arx, arcis, f., *citadel.*
Asia, -ae, f., *Asia.*
aspĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, tr. v. [ad, -specio in comp. only], *look at, behold; face* in battle.
ăt, conj., *but, yet.*
Ăthēnae, -ārum, f. pl., *Athens*, the capital of Attica.
Ăthēniensis, -e, adj., *Athenian.* **Athēnienses**, -ium, m. pl., *the Athenians.*
āthlēta, -ae, m., *an athlete.*
atquĕ or **āc**, conj., *and also, and besides, and;* in comparison, totidem atque, *the same number as.*
Attĭca, -ae, f., *Attica*, the Athenian territory.
Attĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *Attic, of Attica, Athenian.* **Attĭci**, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Athenians.*
attŭli, perf. of affero.
auctōrĭtas, -ātis, f. [auctor], *authority, influence; advice.*
audacter, adv. [audax], *boldly;* comp. audacius, *over boldly, rashly.*
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum, tr. and intr. semi-dep. v., *venture, dare.*
audio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. v. [cf. auris, *ear*], *hear, listen to.*
auris, -is, f., *ear.*
aurum, -i, n., *gold.*
ausus, part. of audeo.
aut, conj., *or;* aut...aut, *either ...or.*
autem, conj., [aut] *on the contrary, but; yet, however; moreover.*
auxĭlium, -ii, n., *help.*
ā-vŏco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *call away* or *off.*

barbărus, -a, -um, adj. [Gr. word, βάρβαρος], *foreign, i.e.* to a Greek all who were not Greeks; to a Roman all who were not either Romans or Greeks; subst. m., *a foreigner, barbarian.*
bello, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v. [bellum], *wage war, fight.*
bellum, -i, n. [old form duellum, *contest between two, duel*, fr. duo], *war.*
bĕnĕ, adv. [non-class., benus = bonus], *well, rightly.*
Boeōtus, -a, -um, adj., *Boeotian, of Boeotia*, district in N. Greece, north of Attica; subst. **Boeoti**, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Boeotians.*
bŏnĭtas, -ātis, f. [bonus], *goodness.*
bŏnus, -a, -um, adj., *good;* n. pl., **bŏna**, -ōrum, *goods; good qualities.*
bŏreas, -ae, m., *north wind.*
brĕvis, -e, adj., *short.*
brĕvĭtas, -ātis, f. [brevis], *shortness.*

Cadmēă, -ae, f., *the Cadmea*, citadel of Thebes.
cădo, -ĕre, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, intr. v., *fall; fall out, happen.*
caedes, -is, f. [caedo], *slaughter.*

Callĭphron, -ŏnis, m., a Theban.

Callistrătus, -i, m., an Athenian orator.

campus, -i, m., *plain.*

canto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. freq. v. [cano], *sing.*

căpio, -ĕre, cēpi, captum, tr. v., *take, receive, capture, catch, entrap.*

căput, -ĭtis, n., *head; life, civil status;* capitis iudicium, *trial on a capital charge,* so capitis absolutus, *acquitted on the capital charge.*

Cār, Cāris, m., *a Carian,* from Caria, province in S. W. of Asia Minor.

căreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. v. w. abl., *be without, lack, make no use of.*

cārĭtas, -ātis, f. [carus], *dearness, affection.*

castellum, -i, n. dim. [castrum], *fort.*

castra, -ōrum, n. pl. (sing. castrum rare, and usually as proper name), fortified *camp.*

cāsus, -ūs, m. [cado], *fall; chance.*

causa, -ae, f., *cause, reason, responsibility;* legal *case;* adv. abl., **causâ**, with gen. or poss. pron., *for the sake of;* causâ meâ (etc.), *for my* (etc.) *sake.*

cĕcĭdi, perf. of cado.

cĕler, -ĕris, -ĕre, adj., *swift, quick;* comp. celerior; sup. celerrimus.

cĕlĕrĭter, adv. [celer], *quickly, swiftly.*

cēlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. *conceal.*

centum, card. indecl., *one hundred.*

[cētĕrus], -a, -um, adj. (rare in sing., not in sing. nom. masc.), *the rest.*

Chābrias, -ae, m., an Athenian general.

Chersŏnēsus, -i, f. prop. a peninsula, esp. *the Thracian Chersonese,* peninsula on European side of the Hellespont or Dardanelles.

chorda, -ae, f. *string* of musical instrument.

Cīmon, -ōnis, father of Miltiades.

circĭter, adv. [circa], *about.*

circŭlus, -i, m. dim. [circus], *circle; circle* or *company* for social intercourse.

cĭthărĭzo, -āre, intr. v. [Gr. word, κιθαρίζω], *play on the cithara,* a lute or lyre.

cīvīlis, -e, adj. [civis], *civic, civil;* of victory, *over citizens.*

cīvis, -is, c., *citizen, fellow-citizen.*

cīvĭtas, -ātis, f. [civis], *citizenship; state, city; popular government.*

classiārius, -a, -um, adj. [classis], *of a fleet;* subst. **classiārii**, -ōrum, m. pl., *marines, naval forces.*

classis, -is, f., *fleet.*

claudo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, tr. v. [cf. clavis, *key*], *shut in, hem in, outflank.*

clēmens, -ntis, adj., *mild, merciful.*

co-arguo, -ĕre, -ui, intr. v., *prove guilty, convict, expose.*

coepi, -isse, coeptum (perf. w. pres. signif.), tr. and intr. v., *begin.* In Pass. only perf. and plpf., used as dep. and foll. by inf. pass.

cognĭtus, -a, -um, part. of cognosco as adj., *know, acknowledge.*

co-gnosco, -ĕre, -gnōvi, -gnĭtum, tr. v. [gnosco=nosco], *learn, become acquainted with;* perf. tenses, *know;* legal, *investigate judicially;* causa cognita, *when the case was tried.*

cōgo, -ĕre, cŏēgi, coactum, tr. v. [co-ago], lit., *drive together; compel, force.*

collēga, -ae, m. [lego, *appoint* as envoy, cf. legatus], *colleague.*

col-lŏco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *place, establish, settle; settle in marriage.*

cŏlōnus, -i, m. [colo], *farmer, colonist.*

commeātus,-ūs,m., *provisions.*

commissum, -i, n. [committo], *secret, trust.*

com-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. v., *bring together;* c. proelium, *engage in* or *begin battle; commit.*

com-mūnio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. v., *fortify thoroughly* or *strongly.*

com-mūnis, -e, adj. [munus], *shared in by all, common.*

commūnĭtas, -ātis, f. [communis], *the sense of fellowship, affability, courtesy.*

com-păro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *prepare, make ready.*

com-plector, -i, -plexus, tr. dep. v. [cf. amplector], *embrace, grasp.*

com-pleo, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. v. [cf. plenus], *fill up, complete.*

com-plūres, -a and -ia, gen. -ĭum, pl. adj., *very many, several.*

con-cĭdo, -ĕre, -cĭdi, intr. v. [cado], *fall down, fall.*

concĭlio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [concĭlium], *unite, win over, make acceptable, secure, procure.*

concĭlium, -ii, m., *gathering, council.*

concinnus, -a, -am, adj., *elegant, polished, neat.*

con-clūdo, -ĕre, -si, -sum, tr. v [claudo], *confine; include.*

con-cŭtio, -ĕre, -cussi, -cussum, tr. v. [quatio], *shake to the foundations.*

con-discĭpŭlus, -i, m., *fellow-pupil.*

con-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, collātum, tr. v., *contribute, bestow, apply.*

con-festim, adv., *immediately.*

con-fĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, tr. v. [facio], *execute, accomplish.*

con-fīdo, -ĕre, -fīsus sum, intr. semi-dep. v., *trust confidently in, rely on,* w. dat.

con-firmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *make firm, establish firmly, strengthen.*

con-fīteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, tr. and intr. dep. v. [fateor], *confess, admit.*

con-flīgo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, intr. v., *dash together, struggle, engage in battle with.*

conĭcio (coniicio), -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, tr. v. [iacio], *throw with force, hurl.*

coniectus, part. of conicio.

con-scius, -a, -um, adj. [scio], *sharing the knowledge of; privy to, conscious of.*

con-sĕquor, -sĕqui, -sĕcūtus sum, tr. dep. v., *follow up, attain, obtain.*

con-servo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *preserve.*

consĭlium, -ii, n., *advice, plan.*

con-spĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, tr. v., *observe, see.*

con-stĭtuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, tr. v. [statuo], *set up, place; settle, determine, arrange.*

consuētūdo, -ĭnis, f. [consuesco], *custom, habit; habitual principles.*

consŭlo, -ĕre, -ui, -ultum, tr. and intr. v., *consult;* w. dat., *consult the interests of.*

con-sūmo, -ĕre, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr. v., *use up, consume, spend.*

contemno, -ĕre, -mpsi, -mptum, tr. v., *despise, disdain;* ger., contemnendus, *to be despised, despicable.*

con-tendo, -ĕre, -di, -tum, tr. and intr. v., *strain, struggle, maintain.*

contentio, -ōnis, f. [contendo], *dispute, rivalry.*

contĭnens, -ntis, part. of contineo as adj., (1) *uninterrupted;* (2) *self-restrained, full of self-command;* subst. **contĭnens**, -ntis, f. *continent, mainland.*

contrā, adv. and prep. w. acc., *opposite, facing, on the other hand.*

contrārius, -a, -um, adj. [contra], *opposite, contrary.*

contŭmēlia, -ae, f., *insult.*

con-vĕnio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, tr. and intr. v., *come together, assemble; meet.*

conventus, -ūs, m. [convenio], *assembly, meeting.*

co-ŏrior, -īri, -ortus sum, intr. dep. v., *arise, rise up.*

cōpia, -ae, f. [co-ops], *abundance;* pl , *forces, troops.*

cōram, adv. and prep. with abl., *in the presence of, openly.*

corpus, -ŏris, n., *body.*

cor-rumpo, -ĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, tr. v., *destroy, corrupt,* esp. *bribe.*

crēber, -bra, -brum, adj., *thick, close, frequent, numerous.*

crēdo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. and intr. v., *trust, entrust; confide in,* with dat.

creo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [cf. cresco], *make, create, appoint.*

crīmen, -ĭnis, n. [for cernimen, fr. cerno], *charge, accusation ; slander.*

cruento, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [cruor], *stain with blood.*

cum, prep. with abl. (as enclitic after pers. pron. and usu. rel. pron. mecum, etc.), *with, together with ;* magna cum contentione, *to the great indignation of.*

cum (quum), conj., (1) temporal, *when, as*, usu. indic., but in past time subj. (2) causal, *since, although, whereas.* (3) **cum ... tum**, *while ... so too, both ... and.*

cŭpĭdĭtas, -ātis, f. [cupidus, cupio], *eager desire.*

cŭpio, -ĕre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. v., *long for, desire.*

curro, -ĕre, cŭcurri, cursum, intr. v., *run.*

cursor, -ōris, m. [curro], *a runner, courier.*

cursus, -ūs, m. [id.], *a running, course.*

custōdia, -ae, f. [custos], *guard, protection ; custody.*

custōs, -ōdis, c., *guardian, guard.*

Cȳclădes, -um, f. pl. [Gr. word Κυκλάδες, lit. the 'circling' islands, κύκλος, *circle*], group of islands lying in a 'circle' round Delos, in the Ægean Sea.

Cȳzĭcēnus, -a, -um, adj., *of Cyzicus*, town of Mysia on the Pontus Euxinus or Black Sea.

damnātio, -ōnis, f. [damno], *condemnation.*

Dămōn, -ōnis, m., an Athenian musician and sophist.

Dārīus, -ii, m., Darius, name of several kings of Persia.

Dātis, -is, m., Persian general defeated at Marathon.

dē, prep. with abl., *from, away from, down from ; about, concerning.*

dēbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. and intr. v. [de, habeo], *owe ; be bound, ought.*

dĕcem, card. indecl., *ten.*

dĕcemplex, -ĭcis, adj. [plico], *ten-fold.*

dē-cerno, -ĕre, -crēvi, -crētum, tr. and intr. v., *decide, determine ; decide by combat ; decree, vote.*

dē-clāro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *make clear, show, declare.*

dēdĭtio, -ōnis, f. [dedo], *surrender.*

dē-do, -ĕre, dēdĭdi, dēdĭtum, tr. v., *give up, surrender ; give up wholly to, devote.*

dē-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *bring down, bring, lead down, conduct ; reduce ; disembark.*

dē-fendo, -ĕre, -ndi, -nsum, tr. v., *ward off, repel, defend.*

dēfensio, -ōnis, f. [defendo], *defence.*

dē-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. v., *carry down ; hand over, offer.*

dein or **deindĕ**, adv., *thereupon, next, then, secondly.*

dēlātus, part. of defero.

dēlectus, part. of deligo.

dē-lībĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *weigh well* in mind, *deliberate; consult oracle*.

dē-lĭgo, -ĕre, -lēgi, -lectum, tr. v. [lego], *pick out, choose;* part. **dēlectus**, *chosen, select.*

Delphi, -ōrum, m. pl., town in Phocis with famous oracle of Apollo.

Dēmētrĭus Phălēreus, -i, m., Demetrius of Phalerus, a deme in Attica, famous Athenian orator, statesman, and poet, born about 345 B.C.

dēmĭgrātio, -ōnis, f. [demigro], *emigration.*

dē-mĭgro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v., *migrate, remove* to a place.

dē-pingo, -ĕre, -nxi, -pictum, tr. v., *depict, paint, describe.*

dē-sīdĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [cf. considero], *long for* some thing or person lost or absent, *miss, want.*

dē-sĭno, -ĕre, -sii, -sĭtum, tr. and intr. v., *leave off, cease, abandon.*

dē-sisto, -ĕre, -stĭti, -stĭtum, intr. v. (lit. stand aloof from), *leave off, cease.*

dē-spēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v., *despair, despair of.*

dē-sum, -esse, -fui, intr. v., *be away, absent, wanting, lacking.*

dē-terreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. v., *frighten off, hinder, prevent.*

dē-vinco, -ĕre, -vīci, -victum, tr. v., *conquer thoroughly.*

dīco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *say, tell, speak, call; plead.*

dictum, -i, n. [dico], *a saying, word, promise.*

dies, -ēi, c. in sing., m. in pl., *day.*

dignĭtas, -ātis, f. [dignus], *worth, merit; rank, position.*

dignus, -a, -um, adj., *worthy, deserving;* w. abl., *worthy of.*

dīlĭgens, -ntis, part. of diligo as adj., *careful, attentive;* w. gen., *fond* or *careful of.*

dīlĭgentia, -ae, f. [diligens], *carefulness, skill.*

dī-lĭgo, -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, tr. v. [lego, *choose*], *esteem highly, love.*

dī-mĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v., *fight, contend, struggle.*

dī-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. v., *send off, dismiss;* of opportunity, *let slip.*

Dĭŏmĕdon, -ontis, m., a Greek of Cyzicus, in the Persian service.

Dĭŏnȳsius, -ii, m., a musician, teacher of Epaminondas.

dī-rĭgo, -ĕre, -rexi, -rectum, tr. v. [dis, rego], *direct.*

dis-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. v., *go away from, depart, leave, retire.*

discĭplīna, -ae, f. [discipulus, disco], *training, method of instruction.*

disco, -ĕre, dĭdĭci, tr. v., *learn.*

dĭsertē, adv. [disertus], *eloquently.*

dĭsertus, -a, -um, adj. [dissero], *eloquent.*

dīs-ĭcio (dīs-iĭcio), -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, tr. v. [iacio], *scatter, disperse.*

disiectus, part. fr. disicio.

dis-pŭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v., *discuss, argue.*

dĭūtĭnus, -a, -um, adj. [diu], *lasting* a long time, *long.*

dĭū, adv. [cf. dies], *for a long time, long;* comp. diutius, sup. diutissime.

dīvĭtiae, -ārum, f. pl. [dives], *riches, wealth.*

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, tr. v., *give, offer;* d. poenas, *pay penalty;* d. operam, *pay attention to,* w. dat.; crimini do, *make a subject of accusation.*

dŏceo, -ēre, -ui, doctum, tr. v. [cf. disco], *teach; inform, tell.*

doctrīna, -ae, f. [doceo], *instruction;* pl., *lessons, learning.*

dŏmĭnātio, -ōnis, f. [domino, -nus], *rule, dominion, power, sway, tyranny.*

dŏmus, -ūs, f., *house, home;* adv. acc., domum, *homewards, to home;* locative, domi, *at home;* domo, *from home.*

dŭbĭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v., *waver, hesitate, doubt.*

dŭcenti, -ae, -a, card. adj., *two hundred.*

dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *lead;* uxorem, *marry a wife; consider, regard.*

dum, conj., *while, whilst,* usu. with pres. indic.; *until,* usu. indic.; *provided that,* with subj.

dŭŏ, -ae, -o, card. adj., *two.*

dux, dŭcis, c. [duco], *leader, guide; general.*

ē, prep., see **ex**.

ē-do, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. v., *put forth; produce, cause.*

ē-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *lead out* or *forth.*

ef-fĕro, -ferre, extŭli, elātum, tr. v. [ex, fero], *carry forth* or *away;* **elatus**, see below.

ef-fĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, tr. v. [ex, facio], *effect, accomplish, do;* eff. ut, *bring it about that.*

ef-fundo, -ĕre, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. v., *pour forth.*

effūsus, -a, -um, part. of effundo as adj., *profuse, extravagant, lavish.*

ĕgŏ, mei, pl. nos, etc., pers. pron. *I.*

ē-grĕdior, -grĕdi, -gressus, intr. dep. v. [gradior], *go forth* or *away.*

ēlātus, -a, -um, part. of effero as adj., *elated, exalted, puffed up.*

ēlŏquentia, -ae, f. [eloquor], *eloquence.*

ē-lūceo, -ēre, -xi, intr. v., *shine out, be apparent.*

ē-mĭnus, adv. [c, manus], *at* or *from a distance.*

ē-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. v., *send out* or *forth ;* e. animam, *breathe one's last breath, die.*

ĕnim, conj., *for.*

ĕo, īre, īvi or ii, ĭtum, intr. v., *go, walk ;* obviam eo, with dat., *go to meet ;* infitias eo, *deny*, with acc.

ĕō, adv. [is], *thither ; to such a point* or *position ; up to that time ; therefore, on that account, for that reason.*

Ĕpāmīnondas, -ae, m., famous Theban general.

ĕphēbus, i, m. [Gr. word, ἔφηβος], a male Greek *youth* from 18 to 20 years of age.

ĕques, -ĭtis, m. [equus], *horseman, knight ;* pl., *cavalry.*

ĕquĭtātus, -ūs, m. [id.], *cavalry.*

Ĕrĕtria, -ae, f., city of Euboea.

ergŏ, adv., *therefore.*

ē-rĭpio, -ĕre, -rĭpui, -reptum, tr. v. [rapio], *snatch* or *tear away from.*

error, -ōris, m. [erro], *wandering ; blunder, error.*

ērŭdio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. v. [rudis, lit. *free from roughness*], *instruct, teach.*

e-scendo, -ĕre, -ndi, -nsum, tr. and intr. v. [scando], *climb, ascend, embark* on ship.

ĕt, conj., *and ;* et ... et, *both ... and ;* adding emphasis, as adv., *also, even.*

ĕtĭam, conj. [et, iam], *and also, even, also.*

et-si, conj., *even if, although.*

Euboea, -ae, f., largest island in the Aegean sea, off Boeotia, now *Negroponte.*

Eurōpa, -ae, f., *Europe.*

ex, ē, prep. w. abl., *out of, from ; of the number of, among ; according to.*

ex-ănĭmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [anima], *deprive of breath ;* pass., *die.*

ex-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. v., *go out* or *forth, depart, retire.*

excellens, -ntis, part. of excello as adj., *prominent, distinguished, excellent.*

ex-cello, -ĕre (-cellui), -celsum, intr. v., *be eminent, excel.*

excursio, -ōnis, f. [excurro], milit., *sally, raid, invasion.*

ex-eo, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ĭtum, intr. v., *go forth* or *away.*

exerceo, -ēre, -cui, -cĭtum, tr. v. [arceo], *keep busy, exercise.*

exercĭtātus, -a, -um, perf. part. pass. fr. exercito (only used in part., freq. of exerceo), *trained, practised, skilled, exercised.*

exercĭtus, -ūs, m. [exerceo], *army.*

exĭguus, -a, -um, adj. [exigo], *scanty, limited, small.*

existĭmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [aestimo], *esteem, value ; consider, think.*

expĕdio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr. v. [pes. lit. *free feet*

from snare], *disengage*, *set free*; res expedit or impers., **expĕdit**, *it is advantageous*, *profitable*.
ex-pello, -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, tr. v., *drive away*, *out* or *from*, *expel*.
ex-plĭco, -āre, -āvi and -ui, -ātum and -ĭtum, tr. v. *unroll*, *unfold*, *set forth*, *explain*.
ex-prĭmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, tr. v. [premo, lit. *press* out], *model*, *portray*, *describe*.
ex-prŏbro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [probrum], *upbraid*, *reproach*.
ex-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *take by assault*, *storm*, *subdue by force*.
ex-sisto, -ĕre, -stĭti, -stĭtum, intr. v., *step forth*, *appear*, *come into existence*, *exist*, *be*.
ex-stinguo, -ĕre, -nxi, -nctum, tr. v., *quench*, *extinguish*, *destroy*.
exstitit, fr. exsisto.
ex-tĭmesco, -ĕre, -tĭmui, tr. and intr. v., incept. [timeo], *be greatly afraid* (*of*), *dread*.
ex-trăho, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *draw forth* or *out*.
extrēmus, -a, -um, superl. of exter or extĕrus, comp. extĕrior; *utmost*, *extreme*, *last*.
exul, -ŭlis, c., *an exile*.

făcĭlĕ, adv. [facilis], *easily*; comp. facilius; sup. facillime.
făcio, -ĕre, fēci, factum, tr. v. (pass., **fīo**, q.v.), *make*, *do*; verba f., *utter words*, *speak*; sumptum f., *incur expense*; summam f., *make up a sum*.
factus sum, see under fio.
făcultas, -ātis, f. [facio], *capability*, *power*, *ability*; pl., *means*, *pecuniary help*.
fallo, -ĕre, fĕfelli, falsum, tr. v., *deceive*; pass., *be mistaken*, *err*.
fāmĭliārĭtas, -ātis, f. [familiaris], *familiar intercourse*, *intimacy*, *friendship*.
fēlĭcĭtas, -ātis, f. [felix], *good fortune*, *good luck*.
fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, tr. v. irreg., *bear*, *bring*, etc.; of vote, *give*; of law, *pass*.
ferrum, -i, n., *iron*; *anything made of iron*, *sword*, *weapon*; *iron head* of spear.
fīdes, -ēi, f. [fido], *trust*, *faith*; one's *credit*.
fīlius, -ii or -ī, m., *son*.
fīnis, -is, m. (sts. f. in sing.), *limit*, *boundary*; *end*.
fīo, fĭĕri, factus sum, semi-dep. intr. v., used as pass. of facio, *be made*, *become*; fit ut, *it comes about that*, *results* or *happens that*; quo factum est ut, *the result of which was that*, i.e. *hence*.
firmĭtas, -ātis, f. [firmus], *firmness*, *strength*.
flăgro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v. [cf. flamma], *be on fire*, *burn*.
flamma, -ae, f. [flagro], *flame*.

flōreo, -ēre, -ui, intr. v. [flos], *bloom, flourish, be successful, gain distinction.*

flūmen, -ĭnis, n. [fluo], *river.*

fŏrĕ, fut. inf. fr. sum.

fortis, -e, adj., *strong; brave.*

fortĭter, adv. [fortis], *bravely;* comp. fortius; sup. fortissime.

fortūna, -ae, f. [fors], *chance; fortune.*

frāter, -tris, m., *brother.*

frĕquens, -ntis, adj., *frequent; crowded, fully attended;* comp. frequentior; sup. frequentissimus.

frētus, -a, -um, adj., *relying on*, w. abl.

fruor, frui, fructus (fruĭtus) sum, dep. v. w. abl. rarely acc., *enjoy.*

fŭgio, -ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, intr. and tr. v., *flee, flee from.*

fŭgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [cf. fugio], *put to flight, rout.*

fui, **fŭtūrus**, from sum.

fūnestus, -a, -um, adj. [funus], *deadly, fatal.*

gens, -ntis, f. [rt. gen, cf. gigno], *race, clan; stock, community.*

gĕnus, -ĕris, n. [id.], *birth, descent, family; race, stock; class, kind.*

gĕro, -ĕre, gessi, gestum, tr. v., *bear, carry; hold* authority or office; *wage* war; male rem gerere, *be unsuccessful;* res gestae, *exploits.*

glōria, -ae, f., *fame, glory.*

glōriōsus, -a, -um, adj. [gloria], *famous, glorious; boastful.*

Graecia, -ae, f., *Greece.*

Graecus, -a, -um, adj., *Greek,* subst. m., *a Greek.*

grātia, -ae, f., *esteem, regard, favour;* adv. abl. pl. **grātiis** (or grātis), lit., *out of kindness,* i.e. *for nothing, without reward.*

grātus, -a, -um, adj., *beloved, dear, pleasing.*

grăvis, -e, adj., *heavy; burdensome; serious, important, weighty in authority.*

hăbeo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. v., *have, hold, consider, regard;* satis h., *be content;* concilium h., *call a meeting.*

hăbĭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v. freq. [habeo], *inhabit, dwell.*

hastīle, -is, n. [hasta], *shaft of spear; spear.*

hēmĕrŏdrŏmus, -i, m. nom. pl. -moe, Gr. form [Gr. word ἡμεροδρόμος, *one who runs all day*], *courier.*

hĭc, haec, hoc; gen. huius; dem. pron., *this* near me; *he, she, it;* contrasted with ille, *the latter* (as being nearer the speaker).

hīc, adv. [hic], *in this place, here; on this occasion, now.*

hĭlărĭtas, -ātis, f. [hilaris], *cheerfulness, joy.*

Hister, -tri, m., the lower part of the river *Danube.*

Histiaeus, -i, m., tyrant of Miletus.
hŏmo, -ĭnis, c., *human being*, *man*, *woman*.
hŏnestus, -a, -um, adj. [honos], *honourable*, *respectable*, *distinguished*.
hŏnŏr or **hŏnōs**, -ōris, m., *honour*, *repute*; pl., *public offices*, *magistracies*.
hortor, -āri, -ātus sum, tr. dep. v., *encourage*, *exhort*.
hostis, -is, c., *foe*, *enemy*.
hūmānĭtas, -ātis, f. [humanus], *humane conduct*, *kindness*, *courtesy*.
hŭmĭlis, -e, adj. [humus], *lowly*, *humble*.

ĭbĭ, adv. [is], *there*.
ĭbīdem, adv. [ibi], *in the same place*.
īdem, eădem, ĭdem, gen. eiusdem; dem. pron. [is], *the same*, *the very*; *he also*.
ĭdōnĕus, -a, -um, adj., *fit*, *suitable*.
ĭgĭtur, adv. and conj., *therefore*.
ignosco, -ĕre, ignōvi, ignōtum, tr. v. [gnosco = nosco], *pardon*, *forgive*, person forgiven in dat., offence in acc. or dept. clause, sts. dat.
ille, -a, -ud; gen. illīus; dem. pron. *that*, *yonder*; *he*, *she*, *it*; contrasted with hic, *the former*, as more remote from speaker.
illustris, -e, adj. [in, lustro, lux], *bright*; *illustrious*; *manifest*, *clear*.
ĭmāgo, -ĭnis, f. [cf. imitor], *likeness*, *portrait*; *true description*.
im-mortālis, -e, adj., *deathless*, *immortal*.
im-pĕdio, -īre, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, tr. v. [ped-, stem of pes, cf. expedio], *entangle*, *impede*.
im-pello, -ĕre, -pŭli, -pulsum, tr. v., *drive* or *urge on*, *induce*.
impĕrātor, -ōris, m. [impero], *commander-in-chief*, *general*.
im-pĕrītus, -a, -um, adj., *inexperienced in*, *unskilled in*, w. gen.
impĕrium, -ii, n. [impero], *command*, *order*; *chief command*, *supreme authority*, *supreme power*, *sovereignty*, *dominion*; *rule*, *sway*; *empire*; pl. (opp. to magistratus), *military offices* or *commands*.
impĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v. [paro], *command*, *order*.
impĕtus, -ūs, m. [in, peto], *attack*, *assault*.
im-prūdentia, -ae, f., *want of foresight*, *imprudence*.
im-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *fight against*, *attack*.
ĭn, prep. (1) with abl., rest *in*, *on*, *among*; *in the case of*; of time, *at*; of bridge, *over* a river; in primis, *among the first*, hence, *especially*; in eo esse ut, *to be on the point of*; in praesen

tia, *at once.* (2) with acc., motion *into*, *to*, *against*, *on to;* spend money *upon.*

in-cendo,-ĕre,-ndi,-nsum,tr. v. [cf. accendo, obsol. cando], *set on fire, burn.*

inceptum, -i, n. [incipio], *beginning*, *undertaking.*

in-cognĭtus, -a, -um, adj., *unknown.*

incŏla, -ae, c. [incolo], *inhabitant.*

in-cŏlo, -ĕre, -cŏlui, tr. and intr. v., *inhabit*, *dwell.*

in-cŏlŭmis,-e, adj., *unharmed, safe.*

indĕ, adv. [is; cf. unde], *from there, thence.*

ind-ĭdem, adv. [inde, idem], *from the same place;* ind. Thebis, *likewise from Thebes.*

in-fāmis, -e, adj. [fama], *of ill repute, infamous.*

in-fectus,-a,-um, adj. [factus], *not made* or *done;* infectis rebus, *without accomplishing his purpose.*

in-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, illatum, tr. v., *bring to;* inf. bellum, *wage war against.*

infĭtiae, -ārum, f. pl. [in, fateor, *confess*], *denial*, only in phrase infitias ire, *deny*, with acc.

ingĕnium, -ii, n. [cf. gigno], *innate character; nature; genius; ability, talent.*

īniūria, -ae, f., *a wrong* done to one, *injury.*

in-nŏcens, -ntis, adj., *guiltless, innocent.*

in-noxius, -a, -um, adj., *harmless, not guilty, innocent.*

ĭnŏpia, -ae, f. [inops], *want* of resources; *indigence.*

inquam, -quis, -quit, perf. inquisti, inquit, defect.v., *say*, usu. parenthetic '*said he*,' quoting words of speaker.

inscītia, -ae, f. [in, scitus], *ignorance.*

in-scrībo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, tr. v., *write on, inscribe.*

insŏlentia, -ae, f. [insolens], *extravagant conduct; foolish pride.*

in-sto, -āre, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. v., *stand upon; press upon, threaten.*

in-struo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *draw up in battle array, marshal.*

insŭla, -ae, f., *island.*

in-sum, -esse, -fui, intr. v., *be in* or *upon.*

intel-lĕgo, -ĕre, -lexi, -lectum, tr. v. [inter, lego], *understand.*

inter, prep. with acc., *among, between.*

inter-dum, adv., *sometimes.*

intĕr-eo, -īre, -ĭi, -ĭtum, intr. v., *perish.*

inter-fĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, tr. v. [facio], *destroy, slay, kill.*

intĕrĭtūrus, fut. part. of intereo.

intĕrĭtus, -ūs, m. [intereo], *destruction, death.*

inter-sĕro,-ĕre,-sĕrui,-sertum, tr. v., *interpose; allege* or *assign* cause.

in-vĕho, -ĕre, -vexi, -vectum, tr. v., *carry* or *bring to; attack with words;* pass. **invĕhor** in, *inveigh against.*

in-victus, -a, -um, adj., *unconquered, unconquerable.*

invĭdia, -ae, f. [invidus], *envy, jealousy, unpopularity.*

in-viŏlātus, -a, -um, adj., *unharmed.*

Ĭōnes, -um, m. pl., *the Ionians.*

Ĭōnia, -ae, f., *Ionia*, country of Asia Minor, on the Aegean Sea, largely colonized by Ionian Greeks.

ipse, -a, -um, gen. ipsīus, dem. pron., *self, very, he himself*, etc.

īrascor, -sci, īrātus sum, intr. dep. v., *am angry, angered,* with dat.

ir-rīdeo, -ēre, -rīsi, -rīsum, tr. and intr. v., *laugh at, mock.*

ĭs, ĕă, ĭd, gen. ēius, dem. pron, *he, she, it, that;* is ... ut, *such ... that;* in eo esse ut, *be on the point of.*

iste, -a, -ud, gen. istīus, dem. pron. [is], *that* or *this near you* or *of yours.*

ĭtă, adv. [is], *in this manner, so, thus.*

ĭtă-quĕ, conj., *and so, therefore.*

iam, adv., *by this time, by now, already, now.*

iŏcus, -i, m., pl. iŏci or iŏca; [cf. iucundus], *jest, joke.*

iŭbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum, tr. v., *order, bid.*

iūdex, -ĭcis, c. [ius, dico], *judge, juryman.*

iūdĭcium, -ii, n. [iudex], *judicial trial; court of justice.*

iūdĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v. [id.], *judge, decide.*

iustĭtia, -ae, f. [iustus], *justice, fair dealing.*

iustus, -a, -um, adj. [ius], *just, upright, fair.*

Lăcĕdaemon, -ŏnis, f., *Lacedaemon* or *Sparta.*

Lăcĕdaemŏnius, -a, -um, adj., *Lacedaemonian, Spartan;* Lăcĕdaemŏnii, -ōrum, m. pl., *the Lacedaemonians* or *Spartans.*

Lamprus, -i, m., a musician.

largītio, -ōnis, f. [largior], *munificence; bribery.*

lātus, part. of fero.

laudo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [laus], *praise.*

laus, laudis, f., *praise; credit, reputation.*

lector, -ōris, m. [lĕgo], *reader.*

lēgātio, -ōnis, f. [lēgo], *embassy; body of ambassadors.*

lēgātus, -i, m. [id.], *envoy, ambassador.*

Lemnius, -a, -um, adj., *of Lemnos;* **Lemnii**, -orum, m. pl., *the Lemnians.*

Lemnus or **Lemnos**, -i, f., island in Aegean Sea, now *Lemno* or *Stalimeni.*

Leuctră, -ōrum, n. pl., small town in Boeotia, now *Leuca*, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, 371 B.C.

Leuctrĭcus, -a, -um, adj., *of Leuctra.*

lĕvis, -e, adj., *light* in weight; *frivolous; trivial;* comp. -ior, sup. -issimus.

lex, lēgis, f., *law.*

līber, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. [cf. libet, libido], *free.*

līberi, -ōrum, m. pl. [liber], *children.*

lībĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [id.], *set free, liberate.*

lībertas, -ātis, f. [id.], *liberty, freedom.*

lĭcet, -ēre, -cuit or -cĭtum est, intr. impers. v., *it is lawful, allowed,* with dat. of person.

lingua, -ae, f., *the tongue; language.*

lis, lītis, f., *strife, quarrel, law-suit;* lis aestimata est, *the damages in the suit were assessed at.*

lŏcŭples, gen. -ētis, adj., *rich.*

lŏcŭplēto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [locuples], *enrich.*

lŏcus, -i, m., pl. lŏci or lŏca, *place, spot, position.*

lŏquor, -qui, lŏcūtus sum, tr. and intr. dep. v., *speak, say.*

luctor, -āri, -ātus sum, intr. dep. v., *wrestle.*

lūcus, -i, m., *wood, grove.*

Lȳsis, -ĭdis, acc. -im, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas.

măgis, comp. adv., for pos. magnopere is used [magnus], *more;* sup. **maxime**, *most, chiefly, especially.*

măgistrātus, -ūs, m. [magister], *magistracy; magistrate.*

magnĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. [magnus], *greatness.*

magnopere or **magno opere**, adv. [id., opus], *greatly;* comp. magis; sup. maxime.

magnus, -a, -um, adj., *great;* comp. **maior**; **maiōres**, -um, m. pl., *ancestors;* sup. **maximus.**

mălĕ, adv. [malus], *ill, badly;* male rem gerere, *be unsuccessful;* comp. pēius; sup. pessime.

mālo, malle, mālui, tr. and intr. v. [magis, volo], *wish rather, prefer.*

mălus, -a, -um, adj., *evil, bad; unpatriotic;* comp. peior; sup. pessimus.

măneo, -ēre, -nsi, -nsum, tr. and intr. v., *remain, await.*

Mantĭnēa, -ae, f., town in the Peloponnese, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans in 362 B.C., but fell in the battle.

mănus, -ūs, m., *hand;* fortis manu, *personally brave;* milit., *band, force.*

Mărăthon, -ōnis, f., village, now *Vrana*, on E. coast of Attica, where Miltiades defeated Persians 490 B.C.

Mărăthōnĭus, -a, -um, adj. *of Marathon.*

māter, -tris, f., *mother.*

mātrĭcīda, -ae, m. [mater, caedo], *a murderer of a mother, matricide.*

maxĭme, sup. adv., see magis.
maxĭmus, sup. adj., see magnus.
me, mei, mihi, from ego.
mĕmŏria, -ae, f. [memor], *memory, recollection, record.*
Mĕnĕclīdes, -is, m., a Theban, opponent of Epaminondas.
mensis, -is, m., *month.*
mentio, -ōnis, f. [cf. mens, memini], *mention.*
mentior, -īri, -ītus sum, tr. and intr. dep. v., *lie.*
Messēnē, -ēs, f., old capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnese.
meus, -a, -um, poss. pron. [me], *my, mine.*
Mĭcȳthŭs, -i, m., young Theban, friend of Epaminondas.
mīlĕs, -ĭtis, c., *soldier.*
Mīlēsĭus, -a, -um, adj., *of Miletus*, city of Caria, in Asia Minor.
mīlĭtāris, -e, adj. [miles], *of a soldier, military ;* res m., *war.*
mille, indecl. card., *a thousand ;* pl., **mīlia**, -ium, n., *thousands*, with gen.
Miltĭădes, -is, m., Athenian statesman and general.
mĭnor, -us, adj., used as comp. of parvus, *less.*
mĭnus, adv. [minor], *less.*
mīrābĭlis, -e, adj. [miror], *wonderful.*
mīror, -āri, -ātus sum, tr. and intr. dep. v. [cf. mirus], *wonder at, admire, wonder*
mīrus, -a, -um, adj., *wonderful.*
mitto, -ĕre, mīsi, missum, tr. v., *send.*
mŏdestia, -ae, f. [modestus], *moderation, sobriety of conduct.*
mŏdestus, -a, -um, adj. [modus], *moderate, self-controlled.*
mŏdŏ, adv., *only, merely ;* non modo ... sed etiam, *not only ... but also.*
mŏdus, -i, m., *measure, limit, extent ; manner, way.*
moenia, -ĭum, n. pl. [munio], *defensive walls, ramparts, city walls.*
mons, -ntis, m., *mountain.*
mŏrior, mŏri, mortuus sum, intr. dep. v. [mors], *die.*
mŏror, -āri, -ātus sum, tr. and intr. dep. v. [mora], *delay.*
mors, -rtis, f., *death.*
mortĭfer, -ĕra, -ĕrum, adj. [mors, fero], *death bringing, deadly, fatal.*
mos, mōris, m., *manner, custom, way ;* pl., **mōres**, *manners, habits, character.*
multĭtūdo, -ĭnis, f. [multus], *great number, multitude, host.*
multo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *punish, fine, mulct.*
multum, adv. [multus], *much, greatly.*
multus, -a, -um, adj., *many, much ;* comp. plus ; sup. plūrĭmus.
mūrus, -i, m. [cf. moenia], *wall*, esp. *city wall.*

mūsĭcē, -ēs, f. [Gr. word, *μουσική*], *music*, and in gen. *artistic culture.*
mūsĭcus, -i, m. [id., *μουσικός*], *a musician.*

nam, conj., *for.*
nam-que, conj., *for indeed, for.*
nanciscor, -sci, nactus and nanctus sum, tr. dep. v., *obtain.*
nascor, -sci, nātus sum, intr. dep. v., *be born.*
nāta, -ae, f. [natus], daughter.
nātūra, -ae, f. [id.], *nature.*
nātus, -i, m. [nascor], *son.*
nātus, part. of nascor.
nāvis, -is, f., *ship.*
nē, (1) conj., *not, no*, in wishes, prohibitions, etc.; final, *in order that not, lest;* after vbs. of hindering, etc., prevent *from* doing, etc.; (2) adv., ne ... quidem, *not even.*
nĕcessĕ, n. adj. indecl., *necessary.*
nĕ-fas, n. indecl., *anything contrary to divine law, sin, crime.*
nĕgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v. [ne, aio], *say no, deny.*
nēmo, -ĭnem (in class. Lat. nullius is used for gen., nullo and nulla for abl.), c. [ne, homo], *no one, nobody.*
nĕquĕ, conj., *and not, nor.*
ne-scio, -īre, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, tr. v., *not know;* nescio quis, *some one or other.*
nē-vĕ or **neu**, adv., introd. neg. clause containing purpose, command, or prohibition after a previous clause of the same kind, *and not, nor, and that not.*
nĭhĭl or **nīl**, n. indecl., *nothing;* as adv., *in nothing, in no way, not at all.*
nĭmius, -a, -um, adj. [nimis], *excessive.*
nĭ-sĭ, conj., *if not, unless, except.*
nītor, -i, nīsus or nixus sum, intr. dep. v., *rest* or *depend upon*, w. abl.; *strive.*
nōbĭlis, -e, adj. [cf. nosco], *well-known, famous; high-born, noble.*
nocturnus, -a, -um, adj., *of night, nocturnal;* nocturno tempore, *at night.*
nōlo, nolle, nōlui, intr. v. [ne, volo], *not wish, be unwilling, refuse.*
nōmen, -ĭnis, n., *name.*
nōmĭnātim, adv. [nomen], *by name.*
nōmĭno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [id.], *call by name, name.*
non, adv., *not;* **nonnulli** or non nulli, *some, several,* see nullus.
nos, *we*, pl. of ego.
noster, -tra, -trum, poss. pron. [nos], *our, ours.*
nūbĭlis, -e, adj. [nubo], *marriageable.*
nullus, -a, -um, gen., -ĭ̄us; adj. [ne, ullus], *not any, none, no;* nonnulli or non nulli, *some, several.*

nŭmĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [numerus], *count ;* of money, *count out, pay.*
nŭmĕrus, -i, m., *number ;* numero militis, *in the capacity of* i.e. *as a common soldier.*
numquam, adv. [ne, umquam], *never.*
nunc, adv., *now.*
nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [nuntius], *report.*
nuntius, -ii, m., *messenger.*
nusquam, adv. [ne, usquam], *no where.*

ŏb, prep. with acc., *on account of.*
ŏb-eo, -īre, -īvi or -ĭi, -ĭtum, intr. and tr. v., *go to meet ;* ob. diem supremum, *die.*
ōb-ĭcio, (**ōb-iĭcio**), -ĕre, -iēci, -iectum, tr. v. [iacio], *throw* or *hold before ; oppose, object.*
ŏb-oedio, -īre, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, intr. v. [audio], *listen to* advice ; *obey ;* w. dat.
ob-sĭdeo, -ēre, -sēdi, -sessum, tr. v. [sedeo], *blockade, besiege.*
obsĭdio, -ōnis, f. [obsideo], *blockade, siege.*
obsŏlesco, -ĕre, -sŏlēvi, -sŏlētum, intr. incept. v., *grow out of use.*
obsŏlētus, -a, -um, part. of obsolesco as adj., *worn out, valueless, worthless, discredited.*
ob-sto, -āre, -stĭti, -stātum, intr. v. w. dat., *stand in the way of, prevent.*
ob-tĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, tr. v. [teneo], *hold, occupy, maintain.*
obtrectātor, -ōris, m. [obtrecto], *disparager,* unfavourable *critic.*
ob-viam, adv. (lit. *in the way*), esp. w. vbs. of motion, go *to meet, against,* w. dat.
occāsio, -ōnis, f. [occĭdo], *opportunity.*
oc-cīdo, -ĕre, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. v. [ob, caedo], *strike down, slaughter, kill.*
occŭpo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [ob, capio], *take possession of, occupy.*
Oedĭpus, -ŏdis and -i, m., mythical king of Thebes.
offensio, -ōnis, f. [offendo], *stumbling block; displeasure, indignation.*
offĭcium, -ii, n., *service, kindness ; duty, allegiance.*
ōlim, adv. [olle = ille], *formerly.*
Ŏlympĭŏdōrus, -i, m., a musician, teacher of Epaminondas.
omnis, -e, adj., *all, every.*
ŏpem, **ŏpes**, see [ops].
ŏpĕra, -ae, f. [opus], *work, labour ;* operam do, w. dat., *pay attention to ;* suâ operâ, *by his agency* or *authority.*
ŏpīnio, -ōnis, f. [opinor], *opinion, belief, expectation.*
oppĭdānus, -a, -um, adj. [oppidum], *of a town ;* subst. **oppĭdāni**, -orum, m. pl., *townsfolk.*

oppĭdum, -i, m., *town.*
oppressus, part. of opprimo.
op-prĭmo, -ĕre, -pressi, -pressum, tr. v. [ob, premo], *press against, weigh down, crush.*
oppròbrium, -ii, m. [probrum], *disgrace; taunt.*
oppugnātor, -ōris, m. [oppugno], *assailant.*
op-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *fight against, attack* by storm.
[ops], ŏpis, f., nom. and dat. sing. not found [cf. c-opia], *power; help* (sing. only); pl. **ŏpes**, *wealth, power, resources, forces.*
ŏpus, -ĕris, n. [cf. ops], *work, labour;* pl., *services,* etc.; milit. *siege works;* **magno opere**, *greatly.* (2) n. indecl., in phrase **opus est**, *it is needful, there is need of,* w. abl.
ōrācŭlum, -i, n. [oro], *oracle.*
ōrātio, -ōnis, f. [oro], *speech, oration; argument.*
orbis, -is, m., *circle; orbit;* orbis terrarum, *the whole world.*
Ŏrestes, -is and -ae, m., son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother.
ŏrior, -īri, ortus sum, intr. dep. v. irreg., *rise.*
orno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *equip, adorn;* part. **ornātus**, *equipped, distinguished, accomplished.*
os-tendo, -ĕre, -di, -sum and -tum, tr. v. [obs, tendo], *expose to view, show; tell.*
ōtium, -ii, n., *leisure; peace.*

pactum, -i, n. [pactus, part. of paciscor, *bargain*], *agreement.*
pălaestra, -ae, f. [Greek word, παλαίστρα], *wrestling school, training school; wrestling.*
pār, păris, adj., *equal, alike.*
părātus, -a, -um, part. of paro, as adj., *prepared, ready.*
pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, intr. v. [cogn. w. paro, pario], *be subject* or *obedient to, obey,* w. dat.
părio, -ĕre, pĕpĕri, partum (părĭtum), tr. v. [id.], *bring forth, beget, produce; gain, procure.*
Părius, -a, -um, adj., *Parian, of Paros.* **Pării**, m. pl., *the Parians.*
păro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [cogn. with pareo, pario], *prepare, make ready.*
Părus or **Păros**, -i, f., one of the Cyclades islands, famous for white marble.
passus, -ūs, m., *step, pace;* as measure of length = *five Roman feet* (double pace); mille passus, *a mile.*
păteo, -ēre, -ui, intr. v., *stand* or *lie open.*
păter, -tris, m., *father.*
pătiens, -ntis, part. of patior as adj., *able to endure, patient.*

pătria, -ae, f. [patrius, sc. terra], *fatherland*, *native country* or *city*.

paucus, -a, -um, adj. (rare in sing.), *few*.

pauper, gen. -ĕris, adj., *poor*, i.e. *not wealthy* (but egens = *destitute*).

paupertas, -ātis, f. [pauper], *small means*, *poverty* (but egestas = *destitution*).

pax, pācis, f. [cf. paciscor, pactum], *peace*.

pĕcūnia, -ae, f. [pecus, because wealth orig. consisted in *cattle*], *property*, esp. *money; bribe; fine*.

pĕdĕs, -ĭtis, m. [pes], *foot-soldier*; pl. *infantry*.

peius, adv, used as comp. of male, *worse*.

Pĕlŏpĭdās, -ae, m., Theban statesman and general.

Pĕlŏponnēsus, -i, f. [lit. island of Pelops], *the Peloponnese*, now the *Morea*, in S. Greece.

pĕr, prep. with acc., *through*, *by means of*.

percussus, part. of percutio.

per-cŭtio, -ĕre, -cussi, -cussum, tr. v. [quatio], *strike* or *pierce through and through*.

per-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *lead* or *bring over*.

pĕr-eo, -īre, -ĭi (-īvi), -ĭtum, intr. v., *pass away*, *perish*.

per-fĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, tr. v. [facio], *carry out*, *accomplish*.

pĕrīcŭlum, -i, n., *trial*, *risk*, *danger*; legal, *criminal action*, *suit*.

pĕrītus, -a, -um, adj. [cf. ex-per-ior, per-iculum], *experienced*, *practised*; *skilled in*, with gen.

per-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. v., *allow*, *permit*.

per-mŏveo, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. v., *move deeply*, *alarm*.

pernĭcies, -ēi, f. [per, neco], *destruction*, *harm*.

pĕr-ōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v., *plead* throughout; *bring speech to an end*.

per-pĕtior, -i, -pessus sum, tr. and intr. dep. v. [patior], *bear with patience*, *suffer*, *endure*.

perpĕtuo, adv. [perpetuus], *always*, *constantly*.

perpĕtuus, -a, -um, adj., *unbroken*, *lasting*, *uninterrupted*, *perpetual*; of speech, *formal*, opp. to debate.

Persae, -ārum, m. pl., *the Persians*.

per-sĕquor, -sĕqui, -sĕcūtus, tr. dep. v., *follow perseveringly;* bello pers., with acc., *make war upon*.

persōna, -ae, f. [old deriv. per-sŏno, *speak through*; but prob. cogn. with πρόσωπον], *mask*; *character*, *person*.

per-suādeo, -ēre, -si, -sum, intr. v., *persuade*, with dat. of person, or ut and subj.

per-terreo, -ēre, -ui, -ĭtum, tr. v., *frighten thoroughly, dismay*.

per-tĭmesco, -ĕre, -mui, tr. and intr. incep. v., *become very frightened, fear greatly*.

per-tĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, intr. v. [teneo], *extend to;* p. ad, *pertain to, concern, serve, suit*.

per-vĕnio, -īre, -vēni, -ventum, intr. v., *come to, arrive at, reach*, with ad and acc.

per-vulgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *make widely known, publish*.

pĕto, -ĕre, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, tr. v. [cf. im-pet-us], *assail; make for, seek; strive to obtain, ask for*.

Phălēreus, -ei and -eos, m. adj., *of Phalerus*, an Attic deme, see Demetrius.

Phīdippus, -i, m., a famous Athenian courier.

phĭlŏsŏphia, -ae, f. [Greek word, φιλοσοφία], *philosophy; a philosophical subject* or *theme*.

Pīsistrătus, -i, m., tyrant of Athens, 560-527 B.C.

Plătaeenses, -ĭum, m. pl., *the Plataeans*, of Plataea, city in Boeotia.

plecto, -ĕre, tr. v., *beat, punish*.

plērīquĕ, -aeque, -āque (sing. plerusque, etc., very rare), adj. [ante class. plerus = plenus], *the greater part, most, very many*.

plurĭmum, sup. adv. [plurimus], *most, very greatly, especially*.

plūrĭmus, -a, -um, sup. adj., *most, very many, very much*, see multus.

plus, gen. pluris, comp. adj., *more;* pluris, *of more value*, see multus.

Poecĭle, -ēs, f. [Greek word, ποικίλη], the '*Painted Portico*' at Athens.

poena, -ae, f., *penalty, punishment*.

Pŏlymnius, -ii, m., father of Epaminondas.

pondus, -ĕris, n. [pendo], *weight*.

pōno, -ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, tr. v., *place; consider, regard; advance* an argument.

pons, -ntis, m., *bridge*.

pŏpŭlus, -i, m., *people*.

portĭcus, -i, f. [porta], *colonnade, portico*.

pos-sum, posse, potui, intr. v. irreg. [potis, sum], *be able, can*.

post, (1) adv., *afterwards;* (2) prep. with acc., *after*.

post-ĕā-quam, conj., *after that*.

[postĕrus], -a, -um, adj. (nom. sing. masc. not found) [post], *coming after, following;* postero die, *next day;* comp. posterior; sup. postrēmus.

post-quam, conj., *after that*.

postrēmo, adv. [postremus], *at last, finally*.

postŭlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [cf. posco], *demand.*

pŏtentia, -ae, f. [potens], *power.*

pŏtestas, -ātis, f. [id.], *power.*

pŏtior, -īri, -ītus sum, irreg. intr. dep. v. with abl., [potis, *able*], *gain possession of.*

pŏtius, comp. adv. [potĭs, *able*], *rather, preferably;* sup. **pŏtissĭmum**, *especially, by preference.*

praeceptor, -ōris, m. [praecipio], *teacher.*

prae-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. v. [capio], *take before-hand; instruct, direct; warn.*

praefectus, -i, m. [praeficio], *commander, president.*

prae-fĭcio, -ĕre, -fēci, -fectum, tr. v. [facio], *place in command of.*

prae-fīnio, -īre, -īvi or -ĭi, -ītum, tr. v., *settle beforehand, prescribe, define.*

praemium, -ĭi, n. [prae, emo], *reward, profit.*

praesens, -ntis, part. of praesum as adj., *present.*

praesentia, -ae, f. [praesens], *presence;* in praesentiâ, *at present, at once.*

praesertim, adv. [prae, sero], *especially.*

praesĭdium, -ĭi, n. [praeses], *protection, garrison, guard.*

prae-sto, -āre, -stĭti, -stātum and -stĭtum, tr. and intr. v., *stand out before, excel; fulfil* duty.

prae-sum, -esse, -fui, intr. irreg. v., *preside over, be at the head of, in command of,* w. dat.

praeter, prep. w. acc., *beyond, except; contrary to* expectation, etc.

praeter-mitto, -ĕre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. v., *let go by, pass over, neglect.*

praetor, -ōris, m. [for praeitor, fr. prae, eo, *go in front*], *leader, commander.*

prĕmo, -ĕre, pressi, pressum, tr. v., *press, press hard.*

prīmum, sup. adv. [primus], *first, at first.*

prīmus, -a, -um, sup. adj. [obsol. prep. pri, cf. prae; whence comp. prior], *first, foremost;* in primis, *among the foremost* or *first,* hence, *especially.*

princeps, -ĭpis, adj. [primus, capio], *foremost, chief;* subst. **princeps**, -ĭpis, m., *a leading person, great man, nobleman; a chief,* etc.

prius, comp. adv. [prior, see primus], *before.*

prius-quam or **prius quam**, conj., *before that, before.*

prīvātus, -i, m. [privo], *a man in private life* i.e. *without office, private citizen.*

prīvo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. *deprive of,* w. acc. and abl.

prō, prep. w. abl., *before, in front of; in favour of, in behalf of, for, in the place of, instead of; in comparison with, in proportion to.*

prō-creo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *beget, produce.*
prŏcŭl, adv., *at a distance.*
prōdĭtio, -ōnis, f. [prodo], *betrayal, treason, treachery.*
prō-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *lead forth.*
proelium, -ii, n., *battle.*
prō-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. v., *bring forward, produce.*
prŏfĭciscor, -sci, -fectus sum, intr. dep. v. [facio], *set out;* a quibus profectus erat, *by whom he had been sent out.*
prō-flīgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *overthrow, rout.*
prŏpĕ, adv. and prep. w. acc., *near;* comp. propius, *nearer;* sup. proxime, *nearest, next.*
prŏpĕre, adv., *hastily, quickly.*
prŏpinquus, -a, -um, adj. [prope], *near, neighbouring.*
propter, prep. w. acc., *on account of, owing to.*
prosper or **prospĕrus**, -a, -um, adj. [pro, spes], *favourable, prosperous.*
prō-sterno, -ĕre, -strāvi, -strātum, tr. v., *overthrow.*
prō-sum, prōdesse, prōfui, intr. irreg. v., *be of use* or *advantage to*, w. dat.
prūdens, -ntis, adj. [for providens], *foreseeing, prudent, sensible.*
prūdentia, -ae, f. [prudens], *prudence.*
publĭcus, -a, -um, adj. [populus], *public, common.*
pugna, -ae, f. [pugnus, *fist;* fight with fists], *battle.*
pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v. [pugna], *fight.*
pŭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *deem, consider, think.*
Pȳthăgŏrēus, -a, -um, adj., *Pythagorean, of Pythagoras;* subst. *a follower of Pythagoras*, celebrated philosopher of Samos, abt. 540 B.C., who settled in Italy and founded the Pythogorean system of philosophy.
Pȳthĭa, -ae, f., *the Pythia*, priestess of Apollo at Delphi (Pytho being the old name of Delphi).

quā, adv. [abl. fem., qui], *by which road, where.*
quaero, -ĕre, -sīvi or -sĭi, -sītum, tr. v., *seek; seek in marriage; ask.*
quālis, -e, adj. [quis], *of what sort* or *kind;* talis ... qualis, *such ... as.*
quam, adv., *in what way, how;* after comparatives, *than;* w. superlatives, quam celerrimus, *as quickly as possible.*
quamdiu or **quam diu**, adv., *as long as.*
quam-quam, conj., *although, though.*
quantus, -a, -um, adj. [quam], *how great, how much;* quantus ... tantus, *as great ... as.*
quā-rē, adv. [qui, res], *by which means, wherefore.*

quattuor, card. indecl., *four.*

-quĕ, enclitic conj., *and ;* -que...-que (or et), *both... and.*

qui, quae, quod, gen. cuius. (1) rel. pron. *who, which, what ;* w. subj. final, *in order that he,* etc.; causal, *since he ;* concessive, *though he ;* (2) interrog. adj., *who? which ? what ?*

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (subst. quiddam), indef. pron., *a certain* one.

quĭdem, adv., *indeed ;* ne... quidem, *not...even.*

quingenti, -ae, -a, card., *five hundred.*

quinquāginta, card. indecl., *fifty.*

quinquĕ, card. indecl., *five.*

quĭs, quĭd, gen. cuius, interrog. pron., *who? which? what ?*

quĭs, quă, quĭd, gen. cuius, indef. pron., *any one* or *thing.*

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam or quidquam, gen. cuiusquam, indef. pron., *anyone, any,* in neg. or virtual neg. sentences.

quis-quĕ, quaeque, quodque, (subst., quidque); gen., cuiusque; indef. pron., *each, every ;* primo quoque tempore, *at the very first opportunity.*

quo, adv. [qui], rel. and interrog., *whither, to which place ; in order that,* usu. w. comparative.

quŏad [for ad quod], *as long as, until.*

quod, conj. [quid], *because ; that.*

quō-mĭnus, conj., lit. *by which the less ;* after vbs. of hindering, etc., *that not, from* doing; refuse *to,* etc.

quondam, adv. [quom = cum], *once, formerly.*

quŏnĭam, adv. [quom = cum, iam], *since, seeing that.*

rādix, -īcis, f., *root ; foot* of mountain.

rārus, -a, -um, adj., *scattered, few ; seldom given,* etc.

rătio, -ōnis, f. [ratus fr. reor], *plan.*

rĕ-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. v. [capio], *take back, receive.*

rĕ-concĭlio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *reunite ; reconcile, win back.*

rĕ-cūso, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v. [causa], *reject, refuse.*

red-do, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. v., *give back, restore.*

rĕd-eo, -īre, -ĭi, -ĭtum, intr. v., *go back, return ;* impers. pass., reditum est, *they returned.*

rĕd-ĭgo, -ĕre, -ēgi, -actum, tr. v. [ago], *drive back ; reduce* to a condition.

rĕ-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *lead back.*

rĕ-fĕro, -ferre, rettŭli (rētuli), rĕlātum, tr. v. irreg., *bear back ; ascribe* or *refer to ;*

ref. ad suos (mores), *judge by the standard of*, etc.
rĕgio, -ōnis, f. [rego], *district.*
rēgius, -a, -um, adj. [rex], *royal*, *of a king*, esp. *of the King of Persia.*
regnum, -i, n. [id.], *kingdom*, *kingly power*, *reign*, *dominion.*
rĕ-linquo, -ĕre, -līqui, -lictum, tr. v., *leave behind*, *leave.*
rĕ-măneo, -ēre, -nsi, -nsum, intr. v., *stay behind*, *remain.*
rĕ-nuntio, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *bring back word*, *report.*
rĕ-pĕrio, -īre, reppĕri (rēpĕri), rĕpertum, tr. v. [pario; lit. *procure again*], *find.*
rĕ-prĕhendo, -ĕre, -ndi, -nsum, *blame*, *censure.*
rĕ-pugno, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v., *fight against.*
rēs, rēi, f., *thing*, *fact*, *matter*, *purpose*; pl., *fortunes*; rem male gerere, *be unsuccessful*; res gestae, *exploits*; res militaris, *war*, *warfare.*
rē-scindo, -ĕre, -scĭdi, -scissum, tr. v., *cut* or *break down.*
rescissus, part. of rescindo.
rĕ-sisto, -ĕre, -stĭti, intr. v., *stand still*; *resist.*
rē-spĭcio, -ĕre, -spexi, -spectum, tr. and intr. v., *look back*, *look at*, *regard.*
rē-spondeo, -ēre, -di, -sum, tr. v., *reply.*
responsum, -i, n. [respondeo], *a reply.*
respublĭca or **res publĭca**, rei publicae, f., *state*, *republic*; *politics.*
rē-stĭtuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, tr. v. [statuo], *restore.*
rĕ-tardo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *hinder*, *delay.*
rĕ-tĭneo, -ēre, -ui, -tentum, tr. v., *hold back*, *detain*, *retain*, *keep.*
rĕ-traho, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *draw* or *hold back*; *rescue.*
rĕ-vertor, i, -versus sum, intr. dep. v., *return.*
rex, rēgis, m. [rego], *king*; esp. *the King of Persia.*
rhētor, -ŏris, m., Greek word [ῥήτωρ], *orator.*
rīsus, -ūs, m. [rideo], *laugh*, *laughter.*
rŏgātu, subst. m. only in abl. sing. [rogo], *by the request.*
rŏgo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *ask*, *question.*
Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj., *Roman.*
rursus, adv. [re-versus], *again.*

saepe, adv., *often*; comp. saepius; sup. saepissĭmē.
salto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, intr. v., freq. [salio], *dance.*
sălūs, -ūtis, f. [cf. salvus], *safety.*
salvus, -a, -um, adj., *safe.*
sanguis, -ĭnis, m., *blood.*
săpienter, adv. [sapiens], *wisely*, *with wisdom.*
Sardīs or **Sardēs**, -ĭum, f. pl., the capital of Lydia, now *Sart.*

sătis, indecl. adj., subst., and adv., *enough*, *sufficient*, *sufficiently* ; satis habeo, *am content.*

scĕlus, -ĕris, n., *crime.*

scīlĭcet, adv. [scire licet, *one may know*], *you must understand*, *evidently.*

scĭo, scīre, -īvi, -ītum, tr. v., *know.*

scītum, -i, n. [scisco], *ordinance*, *decree.*

scrībo, -ĕre, -psi, -ptum, tr. v., *write.*

scriptor, -ōris, m. [scribo], *writer*, *historian.*

Scȳthae, -ārum, m. pl., *the Scythians*, to the N. of the Black Sea.

sē or **sēsē**, gen. sui, reflex. pron., *himself*, *herself*, *itself;* secum for cum se, *with himself*, etc.

sĕcundus, -a, -um, adj. [sequor, lit. *following* hence], *second ; favourable.*

sĕcūtus, part. of sequor.

sĕd, conj., *but.*

sĕmĕl, adv., *once for all*, *once only.*

sĕnex, -is, c., *old man* or *woman.*

sententia, -ae, f. [sentio], *opinion.*

sēpărātim, adv. [separo], *apart*, *separately.*

septem-triōnes, -um, m. pl. [lit. the seven plough oxen], constellation of seven stars near th N. pole, the *Wain* or *Great Bear*, hence *the North.*

septuāginta, card. indecl., *seventy.*

sĕpulcrum, -i, n. [sepelio], *grave*, *tomb.*

sĕquor, sĕqui, sĕcūtus sum, tr. and intr. v., *follow.*

sermo, -ōnis, m. [sero, *join*], *discussion*, *talk.*

servio, -īre, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, intr. v. [servus], *be a servant to*, *serve ; devote oneself to*, *aim at ;* with dat.

servĭtūs, -ūtis, f. [id.], *slavery.*

sētius, adv., comp. of secus, *otherwise ;* with neg. neque eo setius, *nor any the less on that account.*

sēsē, see se.

sĕvērus, -a, -um, adj., *stern*, *strict.*

si, conj., *if.*

sĭbĭ, dat. sing. and pl. fr. se.

sīc, adv., *so*, *thus*, *to such an extent.*

signum, -i, n., *token*, *sign*, *signal.*

sĭmĭlis, -e, adj., *like*, with gen. or dat.

sĭmŭl, adv. [cf. semel], *at the same time.*

sīn, conj. [for si-ne], *but if.*

singŭli, -ae, -a, distrib. adj., *one apiece* or *each.*

sĭno, -ĕre, sīvi, sĭtum, tr. v., *allow*, *suffer.*

sĭtus, -a, -um, part. of sino as adj., *lying*, *situate ;* with in, *resting* on, *depending* on.

sŏcĭĕtas, -ātis, f. [socius], *alliance ; partnership*, *share* in colony.

sŏcius, -ii, m., *ally*.
sŏleo, -ēre, solĭtus sum, intr. semi-dep. v., *be wont, accustomed.*
sōlum, adv. [solus], *only, alone.*
solvo, -ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, tr. v., *release; discharge, pay* debt, etc.
sŏnus, -i, m., *noise, sound.*
Sparta, -ae, f., capital of Laconia, in the Peloponnese, called also Lacedaemon.
spărus, -i, m., small hunting *spear.*
spēro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [spes], *hope, expect.*
spēs, -ei, f., *hope.*
spontĕ, f. subst., abl. of obsol. spons [cf. spondeo], usu. with meâ, suâ, etc., *of one's own accord, voluntarily.*
stătim, adv. [sto], *on the spot, immediately.*
stătua, -ae, f. [statuo], *a statue.*
stătuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, tr. v. [status, fr. sto], *set up, raise.*
Stēsăgŏras, -ae, m., brother of Miltiades.
stirps, -pis, f. (m. in Verg.), *stock, stem; race, family.*
sto, stāre, stĕti, stătum, intr. v., *stand; keep one's feet.*
strēnuus, -a, -um, adj., *active, energetic.*
stŭdĭōsus, -a, -um, adj. [studium], *eager, zealous;* with gen., *eager for.*
stŭdium, -ii, n. [studeo], *zeal, diligence.*
stultĭtia, -ae, f. [stultus], *folly.*
sŭb, prep. with acc. (motion), and abl. (rest), *beneath, under, at the foot of.*
sŭb-eo, -īre, -ĭi, -ĭtum, intr. and tr. v., *come* or *go under; submit to* penalty.
sub-lĕvo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *raise up; relieve, help.*
subsĭdium, -ĭi, n. [subsido], *reinforcement, support.*
suc-cēdo, -ĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. v., *go* or *come under; follow after, succeed to.*
suffrāgium, -ĭi, n., *vote.*
sum, esse, fui, intr. v., irreg., *be, exist.*
summa, -ae, f. [summus], *the chief point;* s. imperii, *the supreme authority; a sum, amount.*
summus, -a, -um, adj. used as sup. of superus; *highest, greatest, utmost.*
sūmo, -ĕre, -mpsi, -mptum, tr. v. [sub-emo], *take up, take.*
sumptus, -ūs, m. [sumo], *expense.*
sŭpĕro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr. v. [super], *surpass, conquer.*
sŭperstes, gen. -stĭtis, adj. [super, sto], *surviving.*
sŭprā, adv., *above.*
sŭprēmus, -a, -um, adj. as sup. of superus, *highest, utmost, last.*
sus-cĭpio, -ĕre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. v. [sub, capio], *undertake.*

suspīcio, -ōnis, f. [suspĭcor], *suspicion, mistrust.*

suus, -a, -um, reflex. poss. pron. [se], *his own, her own, its own*, etc.; m. pl., sui, *his men, his fellow citizens*, etc.

tălentum, -i, n., Greek weight, τάλαντον, varying in different states, but about ½ cwt.; as a sum of money, usually the Attic talent, about £243 15s.

tālis, -e, adj., *of such a kind, such.*

tam, adv., *so much, so.*

tămen, conj. [tam], *nevertheless, yet.*

tanto, adv. [tantus], *by so much, so much*, usually w. comp.

tantus, -a, -um, adj. [tantus], *so great.*

tardus, -a, -um, adj., *slow;* comp. tardior; sup. -issĭmus.

Tărentīnus, -a, um, adj., *of Tarentum*, Gr. city on W. coast of Calabria, in S. Italy, now *Taranto.*

tĕgo, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *cover, shelter, protect.*

tempus, -ŏris, n., *period, time, opportunity; crisis.*

tendo, -ĕre, tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, tr. and intr. v., *stretch; extend;* absol. sc. cursum, *direct one's course.*

tĕneo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, tr. v., *hold, occupy;* adversum tenet, *is adverse.*

tento, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. freq. [teneo], *attack, attempt, tempt, try.*

tĕnuis, -e, adj., *slender; trifling in value, insignificant.*

terra, -ae, f., *earth;* orbis terrarum, *the whole world.*

testĭmōnium, -ii, n. [testis], *testimony, proof.*

testūdo, -ĭnis, f. [testa, *shell*], lit. *tortoise;* hence milit. term, *shed, mantlet.*

Thēbae, -ārum, f. pl. *Thebes*, the capital of Boeotia in N. Greece.

Thēbānus, -a, -um, adj., *Theban;* subst. **Thebānus**, -i, m., *a Theban.*

Thraex, -cis, m., *a Thracian*, from Thrace to the N. of Greece.

tībia, -ae, f., lit. *shin bone*, then *pipe, flute*, orig. of bone.

tĭmeo, -ēre, -ui, tr. and intr. v., *fear.*

tĭmor, -ōris, m. [timeo], *fear.*

tŏtĭdem, indecl. adj. [tot], *the same number of, just as many.*

tōtus, -a, -um, gen. īus, adj., *all, the whole.*

tractus, -ūs, m. [traho], *extent, tract;* tr. arborum, *line* or *track* of the trees.

trādo, -ĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. v. [trans, do], *hand over; entrust.*

trā-dūco, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v. [trans, duco], *lead across.*

trăho, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, tr. v., *draw, drag; attract.*

trā-ĭcio or **trāiicio**, -ĕre, -iēci, iectum, tr. v. [trans, iacio], *throw across; transport* or *carry across.*

trans-fĕro, -ferre, -tŭli, -lātum, tr. v., *carry across; transport; transfer.*

trans-porto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *carry across.*

trĕ-centi, -ae, -a, card., *three hundred.*

trĭbuo, -ĕre, -ui, -ūtum, tr. v. [tribus], *assign, allot, render.*

tristis, -e, adj., *sad, gloomy, grave.*

tu, tui, pl. vos, pers. pron., *thou, you.*

tŭĕor, -ēri, tuĭtus sum (tūtus, Sall.), tr. dep. v., *look at, watch; guard; uphold, support.*

tum, adv., *then, at that time;* cum...tum, *both...and.*

tŭmultus, -ūs, m., *uproar; sudden outbreak of war, invasion, insurrection.*

tūto, adv. [tutus], *in safety, safely.*

tūtus, -a, -um, part. of tueor as adj., *safe.*

tuus, -a, -um, poss. pron. [tu], *thy, your.*

tўrannis, -ĭdis, f. [Greek word, τυραννίς], *despotic* or *oppressive rule, tyranny.*

tўrannus, -i, m. [Greek word, τύραννος], *a despotic sovereign, despot, tyrant.*

umquam, adv., *ever.*

unĭversus, -a, -um, adj. [unus, verto], *all together, one and all, the whole of.*

ūnus, -a, -um, gen. unīus; card. *one; alone, only;* with superlatives, unus maxime or unus omnium maxime, *pre-eminently.*

urbs, urbis, f., *city.*

usquĕ, adv., *as far as;* usque eo quoad, *up to the moment that.*

ūsus, -ūs, m. [utor], *use, advantage.*

ŭt, (1) adv., *how, as, when,* etc.; ut Thebanus, *as* or *for a Theban.* (2) conj. w. subj. (a) consec., *so that, that;* (b) final, *in order that,* (c) after vbs. of asking, commanding, etc., *that.*

ŭter-quĕ, ŭtrăquĕ, ŭtrumquĕ; gen. ŭtrĭusquĕ, pron., *both* or *each of two.*

ūtĭlis, -e, adj. [utor], *useful, advantageous;* comp. utilior; sup. utilissimus.

ūtĭlĭtas, -ātis, f. [utilis], *usefulness.*

ŭtĭquĕ, adv., *in any case, at any rate, at least.*

ūtor, -i, ūsus sum, dep. v. with abl., *make use of, use, enjoy; avail oneself of.*

ŭtrum, adv. [uter], *whether,* introd. disjunctive question, direct or indirect, and corresponding to an, *or.*

uxor, -ōris, f., *wife.*

vălеo, -ēre, -ui, intr. v., *be strong; have influence; prevail;* of plan, *be accepted.*

vĕl, conj. [imperat. of volo, lit., *choose which you wish*], *or;* vel ... vel, *either ... or.*
vēlōcĭtas, -ātis, f. [velox], *swiftness.*
vĕnio, -īre, vēni, ventum, intr. v., *come;* venio in invidiam, *become unpopular;* venit in opinionem utrisque, *each thought.*
ventus, -i, m., *wind.*
verbum, -i, n., *word;* verba facere, *speak.*
vērĭtas, -ātis, f. [verus], *truth.*
vēro, adv. [id.], *in truth.*
versor, -āri, -ātus sum, intr. dep. v., *be occupied* or *engaged in.*
versus, -ūs, m. [verto], *line* of writing.
victōria, -ae, f. [victor, vinco], *victory.*
vĭdeo, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, tr. v., *see;* pass. **videor**, *seem, be regarded as.*
vinclum, -i, n. [vincio, *bind*], *bond, fetter;* pl., *prison.*
vinco, -ĕre, vīci, victum, tr. and intr. v., *conquer, win the day.*
vindĭco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v., *lay legal claim to;* v. in libertatem, *assert the freedom of, restore to liberty.*
vīnea, -ae, f. [vinum; lit. *vineyard*], milit. term, *shed, mantlet.*
vĭr, vĭri, m., *a man.*
virgo, -ĭnis, f., *maiden, virgin.*
virtūs, -ūtis, f. [vir], *manliness, excellence, virtue, valour, courage.*
vis, vim, vi; pl. **vīres**, -ĭum, -ĭbus, f., *force, violence;* pl. *strength.*
vīta, -ae, f. [cf. vivo], *life.*
vĭtium, -ĭi, n., *fault, vice.*
vivo, -ĕre, vixi, victum, intr. v., *live.*
vix, adv., *scarcely.*
vŏco, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. v. [vox], *call, name.*
vŏlo, velle, vŏlui, tr. and intr. irreg. v., *be willing, wish.*
vŏlūmen, -ĭnis, n. [volvo], *roll, book, volume.*
vŏluntas, -ātis, f. [volo], *will, desire, purpose; goodwill, consent.*
vŏs, vestri or vestrum, vōbis; pl. of tu; pers. pron. *you.*
vulnus, -ĕris, n., *wound.*

APPENDIX.

VARIOUS READINGS.

ONLY those variants are given which, in an examination, might cause trouble to pupils. Their merits are not discussed.

PRESENT TEXT.	VARIANT.
P. 1, l. 9. ex iis ... uterentur	Omit qui consulerent Apollinem, and transl. '*chosen men from among them were sent to Delphi to ask the oracle* (deliberatum) *whom by preference they should employ as their leader.*'
P. 2, l. 3. idque ut Lemnii	idque Lemnii ... ; understand *ut* and translate as in the text.
P. 3, l. 16. quibus singularum urbium perpetua dederat imperia.	quibus singulis ipsorum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. ... ; '*to each of whom he had given the permanent sovereignty of their own cities.*'
P. 7, l. 6. adeoque eos perterruerunt, ...	adecque perterruerint, ... ; governed by prev. ut, '*and so alarmed them ....*'
P. 9, l. 4. cum	quoniam ... ; '*since.*'
P. 9, l. 19. in Chersoneso	Chersonesi ... , locative, '*in the Chersonese.*'
P. 11, l. 1. Polymnii	Polymnidis ... , '*of Polymnis.*'

Present Text.	Variant.
P. 12, l. 1. Natus igitur patre ... relictus est, eruditus	Natus est igitur patre ... relictus, eruditus ..., '*He was born ... being left ... and educated ....*'
P. 12, l. 21. utilitatem	Omit the word. Then supply usum with belli from prev. words.
P. 13, l. 10. in primis commissa celans, quodque interdum non minus prodest quam diserte dicere, studiosus audiendi : ex hoc enim	in primis commissa celans, quod interdum non minus prodest quam diserte dicere : studiosus audiendi, ex hoc enim ... ; '*especially preserving secrets confided to him, which sometimes is not less useful than eloquent speaking ; he was eager to listen for from this ....*'
P. 13, l. 18. ceperit, amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus, ...	ceperit, amicorum in se tuendo caruerit facultatibus, ... ; in this case caruerit is governed by prev. ut '(*and*) *that he made no use of his friends' resources ....*'
P. 13, l. 19. fide	idem ... ; *sc.* facultatibus amicorum, '*yet he often so employed their resources to help others that ....*'
P. 13, l. 22. virgo nubilis propter	virgo amici nubilis quae propter ... ; with nubilis *sc.* esset, '*or when a friend's maiden daughter was ready for marriage, who on account of poverty could not be bestowed in wedlock ....*'
P. 13, l. 25. potius quam ipse acciperet pecuniam,....	priusquam acciperet pecuniam, ... ; '*before he received the money.*'
P. 14, l. 15. gratiis	gratis ... ; same meaning.
P. 14, l. 17. pro .. .	prae ... ; '*in comparison with.*

Present Text.	Variant.
P. 14, l. 23. exire ...	exiret ... ; governed by ut, '*asked to go away in safety and to be allowed ... .*'
P. 15, l. 12. quorum res separatim	quorum separatim ... ; understand vitas with quorum, '*whose lives ... .*'
P. 17, l. 5. procreasset :	procreasse : ... and omit comma after prev. qui, which then goes with the cum clause. The subject of procreasse is Oedipum.
P. 17, l. 23. cuius errore res eo esset deducta, ut	cuius errore eo esset deducta multitudo militum ut ... ; '*by whose blunder the large host of soldiers had been brought into such a position that .. .*'
P. 17, l. 23. deducta	conducta ... ; same meaning.
P. 18, l. 6. in Peloponnesum	Peloponnesum ... ; '*to the Peleponnese*' (see note on Chersonesum, p. 1, l. 6).
P. 18, l. 20. conferri	conferre ... ; '*he was unwilling to apply it to the ruin of the State.*'
P. 19, l. 11. sepulcro suo	periculo suo ... ; '*on his sentence,*' *i.e.* the record of his condemnation, for which rare use of word there is some support in Cic. *Verr.* 2. 3. 79.
P. 20, l. 3. cognitus Lacedaemoniis, quod	cognitus est a Lacedaemoniis: qui quod ... ; '*he was recognised by the Lacedaemonians; who, because ... .*'
P. 20, l. 6. magna caede edita	magna caede ... ; either (1) abl. of attendant circumstances '*with much slaughter,*' or (2) understand some such word as *facta* by zeugma from following occisis '*after much slaughter had been made.*'

Present Text.	Variant.
P. 20, l. 18. in quo, etc.	in quo cum reprehenderetur quod liberos non relinqueret a Pelopida, qui filium habebat infamem, maleque eum in eo patriae consulere diceret, ... ; '*when in this matter he was blamed, for not leaving children, by Pelopidas who had ... and Pelopidas said that herein he was consulting ...*

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